

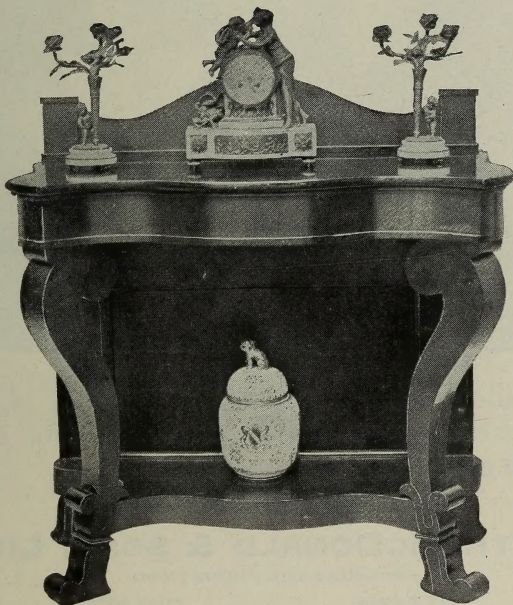
The ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO



1925

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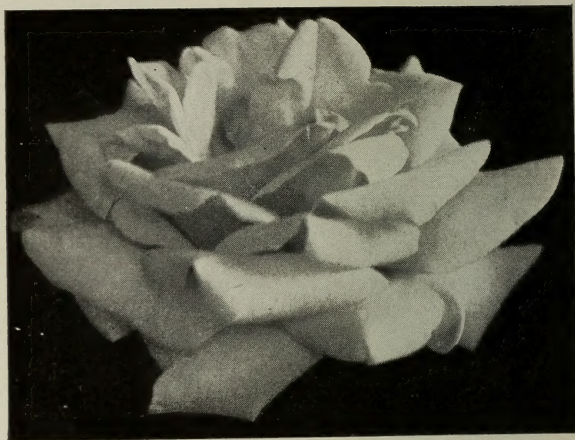
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Dear Book
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1925

Would Jove appoint some flower to reign
 In matchless beauty on the plain,
The Rose (Mankind will all agree).
 The Rose, the Queen of flowers should be.
The pride of plants, the grace of bowers;
 The blush of meads, the eyes of flowers;
Its beauties charm the gods above;
 Its fragrance is the breath of love;
Its foliage wantons in the air,
 Luxuriant, like the flowing hair;
It shines in blooming splendor gay,
 While zephyrs on its bosoms play.
 —Sappho—600 B.C.

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Sport of Columbia

Grown by

John H. Dunlop & Sons Limited

Shipped in Toronto Nov. 24/92

Delivered in New York Nov. 27/92

Photographed Nov. 29/92

"SPORT OF COLUMBIA"

Grown by John H. Dunlop & Son, Limited

Foreword

In this, our 1925 Annual, we send greetings to our fellow members in the Rose Society of Ontario.

To every enthusiastic rose grower we extend the hand of comradeship. We, too, have experienced those anxious Mays, those delirious Junes and Julys, those mildewed Septembers. At the time of the Rose Show we, also, have endured much. We have sat out in untimely showers holding umbrellas over the favorites; on a scorching July day, we have filled the bath-room with steam and electric heat to force out reluctant buds; and we have let the butter melt and the milk sour because the refrigerator was occupied by the full blown. And the result is, as we need not tell you, that we can hardly wait for the Spring to begin again.

To the luke-warm and the faint-hearted we wish to impart some of this enthusiasm. It is seldom physicians, Christian Scientists and psychologists agree, but in this one thing they are unanimous—that it is necessary for every human being to have a hobby. And growing roses is the healthiest hobby possible, giving pleasure to many and annoying none. On the following pages will be found a few simple rules,—if you follow these you should have roses—*good* roses. Once you have grown these you will need no more persuasion; we can see you cutting up your lawns and pulling up your perennials to make more room for rose beds. And should you become ambitious there is simply no end to the worlds you may conquer. By studying chemistry, engineering, botany and entomology you may finally reach the dizzy height of developing a new and perfect rose, and your name will go down to posterity linked to an exquisite description of shell pinks and coppery yellows!

In this number we wish to draw attention particularly to the articles on fungus diseases and winter protection—the two greatest difficulties of the past season. We have tried to collect the most recent information on these subjects, so vital in our Ontario climate.

Let us commence our Annual with the words of that wise man, John Evelyn, who after a long life of keen and discriminating observation said,—“The life and felicity of an excellent gardener is to be preferred before all other diversions.”

THE EDITOR.

President's Address

to the Members of the Rose Society of Ontario
1924

OUTLINE

- I. Activities of the Executive Committee.
- II. Programme of Open Meetings.
- III. Terms upon which the Society's medal is offered.
- IV. The National Trial Grounds for Roses at Markham, Ontario.
- V. Thanks to officials.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Meetings of the Executive Committee during 1924 have been accompanied by the usual enthusiastic interest that has always given delightful buoyancy to the affairs of the R.S.O.

The outstanding subjects under discussion have of course included:

1. Finance—that hardy perennial is always with us. While it has given us no particular cause for anxiety during 1924, under the management of the able treasurer, yet I feel that the available funds might well be increased by the raising of Life Membership to, at least, \$25.00. Expansion of the work depends upon increased funds.

2. Exhibitions, and affairs pertaining to them, required decisions upon policy and actions arising therefrom.

a. The Summer Show. Your Executive found it better to remove the location of the Summer Show from the Jenkins Galleries to the King Edward Hotel, for two reasons, namely, the reduction of costs and the provision of greater facilities for the Exhibition.

b. The Canadian National Exhibition. I was greatly disappointed that more members did not take advantage of the classes provided for Roses at the Canadian National Exhibition. In addition to the Prize List published by the Exhibition authorities, notices of the Classes for Roses were sent to a number of our members, but very few came forward with entries.

As a Society we greatly desire to draw attention to the production of Fall blooms and the National Exhibition is the place in which to do so. I should much like to ask for representation upon the Canadian Exhibition Board and to have someone appointed to-night to work up more interest amongst our members.

c. The Royal Winter Fair. As one of your representatives to the Royal Winter Fair, I wish to draw attention to the fact that our challenge Trophy was won this year by the Dale Estate Limited.

The winning vase of roses consisted of 25 blooms each of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, and of the Hoosier Beauty. The stems of these roses were from 3½ to 5 feet in height and were a triumph of skilful growth.

Mr. Duggan, representing the Dale Estate, expects to be with us to-night.

While upon the subject of Exhibitions I beg to urge upon the new Executive the imperative need for the completion of judging the summer Show by 3 p.m. at least.

The number of judges should be increased until this can be accomplished.

We are fortunate this year in the possession of two valuable new cups for competition.

One donated by Sir Edward Kemp, in memory of his wife, and one given by Merryweathers', Limited.

3. Publications. An effort has been made this year to secure some useful Rose literature by the taking up of memberships in the American and English Societies, in the name of our Secretary.

Copies of the Annual published by the American Rose Society and of the valuable handbooks of the National Rose Society of England have been secured in this way. Information from them is being made available through our 1925 handbook.

4. New Roses. No new roses produced by the members have been officially reported to the Executive. Registration on the files of the National Council of Horticulture will have to be preceded by deepened interest in the production of an ideal rose for Canadian dry summers and cold winters. We

have not yet been invited to consider the formation of a National Rose Society.

PROGRAM OF OPEN MEETINGS.

Our programme of open meetings this year included a delightful Garden Party given for the members by Mr. Barry Hayes in his rose garden at Donnybrook. As you know, we are indebted to the same generous host for a fund from which to provide lectures this winter, and from which it is hoped that members will secure valuable help.

One of these open meetings was held on October 30th in the Gage Institute and was very well attended. Prof. Tomlinson and Mr. Dunlop dealt with a number of subjects concerning the planting and care of Rose beds, indoors and out. Particulars of our other open meetings still to be held will be given later this evening.

R.S.O. Medal. The Society's medal was offered in London this year and was won by Mr. R. C. McGugan.

The terms upon which these medals are now offered include either the payment of an affiliation fee of \$5.00 on the part of the organization concerned, or the presence in the locality of the Exhibition of 10 members of the Rose Society of Ontario.

National Trial Grounds. One of the National Trial Grounds for Roses, situated at Markham, is well under way. Some hundreds of roses have been planted and they are legibly labelled. It is about 25 miles from Toronto on a good road all the way. A report of the work will be published in the Year Book.

Thanks to Officials. The generous and sympathetic manner in which our capable honorary secretary gives her time to the service of amateur rose growers cannot be too highly appreciated.

Miss Mildred Galbraith, Prof. Tomlinson and Mr. Seely Brush have been some of the main supports of the President and Executive during this year.

HELEN L. BEARDMORE

The Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Rose Society of Ontario was held in the Margaret Eaton School, Bay Street, on the evening of December 9th, 1924, at 8.15 p.m.

The meeting was called to order at 8.15 p.m. by the President, Miss Helen L. Beardmore, Meadowvale, Ont., who occupied the chair.

Moved by Mr. S. B. Brush, seconded by Mr. P. H. Mitchell, "That the minutes on the last Annual Meeting be taken as read." Carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

To be found on the other pages of this book.)

Finance

Moved by the Chairman, Mr. Brush, seconded by Dr. A. H. Rolph, "That the financial report be adopted." Carried.

Auditors

Moved by Mr. Kent, seconded by Mr. Winter, "That Mr. Marcus Holmes and Mr. C. E. Burden be appointed Auditors." Carried.

President's Address

Miss Beardmore outlined the activities of the Executive Committee; Programme of Open Meetings; Terms upon which the Society's medal is offered; and spoke of the National Trial Grounds for Roses at Markham, Ontario.

Publications

Moved by Miss Yates, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, "That this report of the activities of the Society be adopted." Carried.

Exhibition

Moved by the Chairman, Mr. F. A. Kent, seconded by Mr. P. H. Mitchell, "That the report of the Society's most successful 1924 Summer Exhibition held in the King Edward Hotel, on July 3rd, be adopted." Carried.

Markham Demonstration Plot

Mr. Wilson, Reeve of Markham, told of the establishment of a trial plot for roses at Markham. The garden being

one acre in area with a total of 1,400 rose bushes planted last Spring—every one donated by persons interested in the development of roses and their culture. He extended a cordial invitation to the members of the Rose Society of Ontario to visit the demonstration plot next summer.

Election of Officers

Moved by Mr. F. L. Riggs, seconded by Mrs. Dunnington-Grubb, "That the nominations be closed and the Committee of twenty (whose names appear on another page) be elected." Carried.

Presentation of Prizes

The Medals, Diplomas and Money Prizes were presented by the President, Miss Beardmore, assisted by Mr. Brush.

Address

Mrs. L. A. Dunnington-Grubb gave a very valuable address on the Planning of a Canadian Garden, illustrated by numerous Lantern Slides, showing many of Toronto's beautiful gardens.

Vote of Thanks

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Dunnington-Grubb, Professor MacLennan, amongst other things, pointed out the valuable work that Mrs. Dunnington-Grubb and her husband are doing in advancing landscape art in the Province of Ontario. He expressed his admiration for the splendid address given by the speaker and the very fine slides shown, placing emphasis on the exquisite manner in which the formal and naturalistic types of gardens were designed. Mr. MacLennan said the value of ornamental gardening to the human race is very marked, and, in his various trips he could not help but see a difference between the people where gardens are popular and those where flowers are not grown. He made special mention of the beautiful, natural scenery of Ontario, and said he could not help but feel that Ontario is the home of trees, evergreens and flowers, and a splendid place to live in. He emphasized the need of preaching the gospel of home beautification more and more, and saw in it a benefit for mankind on the whole. It brings the race in touch with creation which means a closer union with the Creator.

In seconding the vote of thanks, Mr. L. A. Winter commended Professor MacLennan on his splendid remarks.

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Roses

This poem published in Harper's Monthly over half a century ago:

Roses always roses are.
What with roses can compare;
Search the garden search the bower,
Try the charms of every flower,
Try them by their beauteous bloom,
Try them by their sweet perfume.
Morning's light it loveth best
On the rose's lap to rest,
And the evening breezes tell
The secret of their choice as well.
Try them by whatever token,
Still the same response is spoken.
Nature crowns the Rose's stem
With her choicest diadem.

Roses always roses are.
What with roses can compare;
Roses are of royal birth—
Loveliest monarch of the earth.
Not the realms of flowers alone,
But human hearts their sceptre own.
They, more than all the flowery throng,
Can wake the poet's soul to song.
They, more than all, possess the power
To cheer and soothe life's passing hour.

What the sweetest influence shed
Around the grateful suffer's bed?
What with the holiest light illumine
The grief and darkness of the tomb?
Mark what flowers the maiden's hand
Gathers for her bridal band;
To every flower some charm is given—
For each reflects the love of heaven—
But roses so all charms combine.
That roses rule by right divine,
And roses still must be.
The garden's royal family.

Financial Statement

December 9th, 1924

RECEIPTS

Balance, February 12th, 1924.....	\$	8.60
Fees, Life Members.....	\$120.00	
Sustaining Members.....	85.00	
Members.....	316.00	
Donations.....	115.00	
Year Book Adverts.....	220.91	
Prize Fund.....	90.00	
		<u>946.91</u>
Exhibition—		
Entries.....	\$ 29.25	
Auction.....	62.00	
Door.....	207.10	
Tickets.....	152.85	
		<u>451.20</u>
Total Receipts.....	\$1,406.71	

EXPENDITURE

Exhibition—		
Advertising.....	\$144.78	
Stationary.....	116.57	
Postage.....	10.50	
Music.....	30.00	
Moss.....	25.00	
Hall.....	100.06	
Cartage.....	14.00	
Signs.....	12.00	
Sundry.....	23.55	
	<u>\$476.46</u>	
Year Book.....	381.20	
Prize Fund.....	105.18	
Postage.....	68.45	
Stationary.....	64.39	
Annual Meeting.....	52.35	
Lecture.....	26.82	
Expense Sundry.....	78.12	
Loan.....	100.00	
	<u>\$1,352.97</u>	
Balance.....	\$	53.74

Audited by

MR. LIONEL GODSON
MR. F. A. KENT

SEELY B. BRUSH,
Hon. Treas.

Report of Exhibition Committee

The 11th Annual Rose Show of the Rose Society of Ontario took place July 3rd, 1924, in the Pompeian Room, King Edward Hotel. There were 35 Exhibitors and 117 different Exhibits.

Owing to the particularly backward season the Committee had difficulty in choosing a date for the Show that would harmonize and allow of the best blooms being available from various sections of the Province; some gardens having already passed their best bloom while others had hardly started.

However, while the number of Exhibitors were fewer than would have been the case otherwise, the quality of the bloom was outstandingly high, and, in the opinion of very many, has never been excelled by our former Exhibitions. Particularly was this in evidence in the remarkable exhibits shown in Classes of 48, 36 and 24 blooms, as shown by Messrs. H. Bertram, A. D. Heward and R. S. McLaughlin.

The Prize for the best Rose in the Show was won by Robert Forton with an immense "Lyon" rose.

Those receiving the highest points were—

Mr. Henry Bertram, Dundas, Ont.—27 points.

Mr. A. D. Heward, Oakville, Ont.—16 points.

Mrs. A. M. Blundell, St. Catharines, Ont.—12 points.

Mr. Bertram has every reason to be proud of his efforts, having won the new Merryweather Cup, the Ella Baines Challenge Bowl for three years in succession and the Moore and McGredy Cups.

Probably the most popular class in the Decorative Section was the arrangement in vase or bowl for the new "Lady Kemp Memorial Cup," donated by Sir Edward Kemp and won by Miss Ella Harcourt.

Classes not in Competition were exhibits from Lady Eaton, Mr. H. L. Gray, representing the St. Catharines Board of Parks Dept., and the Parks Dept., Toronto; all of which were of an exceedingly high order and attracted well deserved admiration.

The splendid professional tables were an innovation this year, showing floral decoration and correct table appointments. These were a constant source of interest, not only on account of their artistic arrangement, but for their educational features. The Society extend their sincere appreciation to Ryrie-Birks, Limited, and Dunlops, Ellis Bros., and Tidy & Sons; each group combining together in their representative tables.

Many other Exhibits merit special commendation.

We owe the Judges a debt of gratitude for the careful and efficient manner in which they performed their duties; and extend the thanks of the Committee to the following: Mr. S. Davidson, Mr. R. Hughes, Mr. J. H. Dunlop, Prof. A. H. Tomlinson, Prof. J. W. Crow on the Exhibition Classes; Mr. McFadden and Mr. Geraghty on the Decorative Classes. For the encouragement of those who have never exhibited, it will be of interest to know that one-third of the prize winners were new exhibitors.

One fault that deserves special consideration on the part of the exhibitors is the lack of properly naming the different varieties. Many visitors attend the Rose Show with the express intention of finding out the names of varieties that appeal to their particular fancy. How disappointing if they are unable to locate a variety. Rose lovers should endeavor to help each other in this modest manner.

The Committee are indebted to Mr. C. E. Chambers, Parks Commissioner, for assistance afforded in supplying Palms for the decorating of the Show Room, and to the management of the King Edward Hotel for their courtesy and assistance in making the Show a success.

Last but all important, we wish to express our appreciation to the members for their hearty support in attending in such large numbers and in showing their sympathy in the work of the Society.

On behalf of the Committee.

FREDERICK A. KENT,
Chairman.

"Gather therefore the rose whilst yet is prime,
For soon comes age that will her pride defloure."
—Spencer.

Record of Prize Winners

JULY 3rd, 1924

- Class 1—Professional. Table Display.—Board of Parks, St. Catharines.
Class 2—Semi-Professional. 12 Blooms—1st, Henry Bertram; 2nd, R. S. McLaughlin.
Class 3—Semi-Professional. 36 Blooms, any kind.—1st, Henry Bertram; 2nd, Board of Parks, St. Catharines; 3rd, R. S. McLaughlin.
Class 4—Semi-Professional. 12 H.T. Blooms.—1st, R. S. McLaughlin.
Class 5—Semi-Amateur. 12 Blooms H.P.—1st, Henry Bertram; 2nd, A. D. Heward.
Class 6—Semi-Amateur. 12 Blooms H.T.—1st, D. Rolph; 2nd, A. D. Heward.
Class 7—Amateur. 6 Best Roses in boxes.—1st, Mrs. A. M. Blundell; 2nd, Robert Foxton; 3rd, Miss Godson.
Class 8—Amateur (Novice). 6 Best H.T. Roses.—1st, Geo. Allcott; 2nd, Ambrose Kent; 3rd, Mrs. W. Little.
Class 9—Amateur. 3 Best H.T. Roses in boxes.—1st, Wm. Edwards; 2nd, Dr. Boddington; 3rd, D. Johnston.
Class 10—Amateur. 3 Best H.P. Roses in boxes.—1st, Mrs. Blundell; 2nd, Miss Godson; 3rd, Mrs. Southam.
Class 11—Amateur. 6 Best Yellow Roses.—1st, Mr. D. Johnson.
Class 12—Amateur. 12 Best Blooms H.T.—1st, Mrs. Blundell; 2nd, Mrs. Gilchrist; 3rd, Mrs. Wayling.
Class 13—Amateur. 12 Best Blooms H.P. No Entry.
Class 14—Amateur. 3 Best spikes Single Irish Roses.—1st, Miss Yates.
Class 15—Amateur. Specimen bloom in vase.—1st, Miss Denison; 2nd, R. W. Dixon.
Class 16—Open. 10 Best Roses in vase.—1st, Henry Bertram; 2nd, Mrs. C. W. Langlois.
Class 17—Open. Best Exhibit, not more than 36 Blooms.—1st, Henry Bertram; 2nd, A. D. Heward.
Class 18—Open. 10 Sprays Climbing Roses.—1st, R. S. McLaughlin; 2nd, D. Johnson.
Class 19—Open. 48 Best H.P.'s or H.T.'s.—1st, Henry Bertram; 2nd, R. S. McLaughlin; 3rd, A. D. Heward.
Class 20—Open. 6 Best Red Roses.—1st, Mrs. Blundell; 2nd, Wm. Little.
Class 21—Open. 6 Best Pink Roses.—1st, R. W. Dixon.
Class 22—Open. 6 Best Cream or White. No Entry.
Class 23—Open to Amateurs and Semi-Amateurs. 12 Best H.P.'s, correctly and legibly named.—1st, Henry Bertram.
Class 24—Open to Amateurs or Semi-Amateurs. 12 Best H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named.—1st, Henry Bertram; 2nd, Mrs. F. A. Rolph; 3rd, Mrs. A. D. Heward.

- Class 25—Decorative. Not less than 6 varieties, and not more than 12 blooms of any rose but ramblers, shown in vase.—1st, Miss Harcourt; 2nd, Board of Parks.
- Class 26—Decorative. Best Bowl or Vase of Rambler Roses.—1st, Miss Godson; 2nd, Mr. D. Johnson; 3rd, Miss Austin.
- Class 27—Decorative. Best arrangement in a Vase or Bowl of Roses of any kind but Ramblers.—1st, Miss Harcourt; 2nd, M. A. D. Heward; 3rd, Mr. D. Johnson.
- Class 28—Open. Most beautiful Table Decoration.—1st, Mrs. A. D. Heward; 2nd, Board of Parks.
- Class 29—Open. A Basket of Roses.—1st, Miss Strachan; 2nd, Mrs. Riggs; 3rd, Miss Austin.
- Class 30—Open. A Small Basket.—1st, Miss Mathieson; 2nd, Mr. A. D. Heward; 3rd, Miss Strachan.
- Class 31—Open. Best Exhibit of new Roses.—1st, Mr. Branscombe.
- The P. H. Mitchell Cup, Challenge Cup for the best rose in the show, was awarded for "Lyon Rose" to Mr. Robert Foxton.
- The R.S.O. Gilt Medal to the winner of the largest number of prizes, or obtaining the highest number of points on basis of 3 points for 1st, 2 for 2nd, 1 for 3rd, was awarded to Mr. Henry Bertram, Dundas, Ont.
- The aggregate points were:—
 Mr. Bertram—9 1st, total 27 points.
 Mr. Heward—1 1st, 2 2nd, 1 3rd, total 16 points.
- A Silver Medal was awarded to Mrs. A. M. Blundel—4 1st, total 12 points.
 Mr. L. E. McGugan, London Horticultural Society.

Challenge Cups and Trophies

The following is a complete list of the Challenge Cups and Trophies donated to the Rose Society of Ontario since its inception in 1913. The names of the donors and also the winners:—

1913. The "Avoca Vale" Challenge Cup. Presented by Mr. J. T. Moore, Avoca Vale, Moore Park, Toronto. For "the best exhibit of roses of all kinds." Won by:—1913, Mr. T. A. Chisholm, Toronto; 1914, Mr. J. T. Moore, Toronto; 1915, No Award (standard not high enough); 1916, No entry; 1917, Mr. J. T. Moore, Toronto; 1918, Mr. F. L. Green, Greenwood, Ont.; 1919, Mrs. Schofield; 1920, Mrs. A. B. Ormsby, Mimico Beach; 1921, Mr. A. D. Heward, Oakville; 1922, Mr. A. D. Heward, Oakville; 1923, Mr. Henry Bertram, Dundas; 1924, Mr. H. Bertram, Dundas, Ont.
1917. The Founders, "Ella Baines" Challenge Cup. Presented by Dr. Allen Baines, Toronto. In memory of the late Mrs. Allen Baines. For "The best 12 blooms H.P.'s, not less than 6 varieties." Won by:—1917, Miss H. L. Beardmore, Pt. Credit; 1918, No Entries;

- 1919, Miss H. L. Beardmore, Pt. Credit; 1920, Mr. A. D. Heward, Oakville; 1921, Miss H. L. Beardmore, Pt. Credit; 1922, Mr. H. Bertram, Dundas; 1923, Mr. H. Bertram, Dundas; 1924, Mr. H. Bertram, Dundas, Ont.
1914. The "Rusholme" Challenge Cup. Presented by Mrs. Walter H. Lyon, Toronto. For "the most beautiful table arrangement of roses." Won by:—1914, Mrs. Chas. Temple, Toronto; 1915, Mrs. Chas. Temple, Toronto; 1916, Mrs. W. H. B. Aikins, Toronto; 1917, Mrs. G. G. Adams, Toronto; 1918, Mrs. G. G. Adams, Toronto; 1919, Mrs. G. G. Adams, Toronto; 1920, No. Entry; 1921, Miss M. A. Brush, Toronto; 1922, Dr. A. H. Rolph, Toronto; 1923, Miss Adele Austin, Toronto; 1924, Mrs. A. D. Heward, Toronto.
1914. The "McGredy" Challenge Cup. Presented by Messrs. McGredy & Co., Portadown, Ireland. For "Best 48 H.P.'s, H.T.'s or T.'s. Won by:—1914, Mr. J. T. Moore, Toronto; 1915, No Award (entry not worthy); 1916, Mrs. Casper Clark, Clarkson; 1917, Mrs. Casper Clark, Clarkson; 1918, Mr. F. L. Green, Greenwood; 1919, Senator Nicholls, Toronto; 1920, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa; 1921, No Award; 1922, Mr. H. Bertram, Dundas; 1923, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa; 1924, Mr. H. Bertram, Dundas.
1919. The "Sweny" Challenge Basket. Presented by Col. G. A. Sweny, Toronto. (To be won 2 years in succession for "Best 6 roses, any kind but ramblers." Amateurs only. Won by:—1919, Miss Eleanor Strudly, Stratford, Ont.; 1920, Mr. P. H. Mitchell, Toronto; 1921, Mr. P. H. Mitchell, Toronto. Retained by Mr. Mitchell.
1921. The "Burden" Challenge Cup. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden, Toronto. For "Specimen Rose (shown in a vase), length of stem and foliage taken into consideration." SWon by:—1921, Mr. H. M. Little, Toronto; 1922, Dr. A. H. Rolph, Toronto; 1923, Mr. A. W. S. Roberts, Toronto; 1924, Miss M. M. Denison, Toronto.
1921. The "Mitchell" Challenge Cup. Presented by Mr. P. H. Mitchell, Toronto. For "Best Rose in the Exhibition." Won by:—1921, Mr. A. D. Heward, Oakville (Mrs. Bertram Walker); 1922, Mr. H. Bertram, Dundas (Frau Karl Druschki); 1923, Mr. A. H. Fletcher, Bowmanville (Frau Karl Druschki); 1924, Mr. Robe. Foxton, Toronto (Los Angeles).
1924. The "Merryweather & Sons" Challenge Cup. Presented by H. Merryweather & Sons, Southwell, England, for "Best 10 H.P.'s or H.T.'s shown in vase. Won by:—1924, Mr. Henry Bertram, Dundas, Ont.
1924. The "Lady Kemp" Memorial Challenge Cup. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, Toronto, in memory of the late Lady Kemp, for Class XXV. Decorative. "Not less than 6, and not more than 12 blooms of any rose but ramblers, to be arranged in a vase or bowl." Won by:—1924, Miss Ella Harcourt, Toronto, Ont.

"The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
The rose is sweetest washed with morning dew."

—Scott.

Hints on Exhibition

(Reproduced by kind permission of the Editor of "Amateur Gardening")

A Few Important Wrinkles

The main secret of successfully exhibiting Roses lies in—

- (a) Selecting the finest and most perfect flowered varieties that are known to occupy premier positions in winning collections.
- (b) Securing good trees, more especially those known as two-year-olds.
- (c) Planting them in properly prepared soil and in the most favorable positions.
- (d) Pruning each variety more or less hard according to its constitution, aiming at few flowers rather than quantity, and these of the finest quality.
- (e) Carefully disbudding the weak shoots in an early stage of their development, also the buds in their incipient stages of growth.
- (f) Careful and judicious feeding of the plants to assist in attaining substance of petal, size of flower, and richness of color.
- (g) Shading the developing blooms from scorching sunshine or excessive rainfall.
- (h) Carefully placing a ligature of worsted around the bloom two days or so before it is required to be staged, and doing this very early in the morning or late in the evening.
- (i) Bending the shoot carrying the bloom down slightly and securing it to a stake so that it points downwards, and is not consequently liable to injury by moisture settling within the petals.
- (j) Cutting the blooms late the previous evening before, or very early in the morning of the day of the show.
- (k) Storing the blooms in a cool dark place till you are ready to start to the show.
- (l) Packing the blooms securely in the box, and seeing that the latter is kept level during its journey.

- (m) Exercising great care that you have the blooms named correctly—a most important point.
- (n) Seeing that the blooms are so arranged as to harmonize or form a pleasing contrast with each other on the stand.
- (o) Also, that each bloom is a perfect example of its kind and free from blemished petals.
- (p) Being careful to see that when finally arranged, and within a few minutes of the judging, the wool ligatures are removed, and a fine spray of water applied over the blooms.
- (q) That you have not only entered, but also placed your exhibit in the right class.
- (r) That you have conformed entirely to the conditions of the schedule in every respect.
- (s) That you have particularly left no point undone that you ought to have done.
- (t) That the name cards have been placed in their proper positions.
- (u) That the lid of the box has been removed at the last moment.
- (v) That you immediately leave the room when requested to do so by the officials.
- (w) That you do not attempt to re-enter the room until the judging is finished.
- (x) Nor boast to your arrivals outside that you are bound to get a “first,” or indeed any prize.
- (y) Nor abuse the judges because, with their impartial eye, judgment, and experience, they have failed to appraise the value of your exhibit at the same standard as yourself.
- (z) Nor, above all things, lose your temper, but take your beating in a clam, generous, and dignified spirit.

Here you have the whole alphabet of wrinkles which will carry you triumphantly on the road to success if you consistently follow them.

“It will never rain roses; when we want
To have more roses we must plant more trees.”
—George Eliot.

In connection with the fore-going article, we print a letter from Prof. Tomlinson which we hope all the future Exhibitors in Rose Shows will take to heart.

I beg to congratulate you and your colleagues on the wonderful success of the Rose Show. I wish some of the exhibitors would send along their entries much earlier. It would help the officials so much. In many of our Canadian Societies we are not emphatic enough in the regulation which says "Entries must be sent in on a certain date." We should enforce this rule much more. Exhibitors, I feel sure, have no idea of the work necessary to bring about a successful exhibition, particularly with roses. In the Society's next bulletin I should suggest that an appeal be made that intending exhibitors send along their entries as early as possible before entries close and not after the hour as is frequently the case. Late entries oftentimes upset the arrangement and display of the entire exhibition.

Many exhibitors have no idea of what is necessary to bring about a successful show and largely it is this:—Early entries, adherence to prize list regulations and rules, some attention to arrangement and display of exhibits, to arrange exhibits early, to help the officials wherever possible; finally, not to engage in conversation with judges until after their work is over, because the judges' full attention is necessary to bring about the best results in the task imposed.

I enjoyed the time spent with you very much. It was a treat to meet fellow horticulturists.

Believe me to remain,

Cordially yours,

A. H. TOMLINSON,
Associate Professor."

THE ROSE

"The interest in the Rose cannot pass. The appeal of the flower is practically universal. The variety in form and colour is wide and the adaptations remarkable. It has become part of the experience of the race."—L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N.Y.

The Summer Exhibition Schedule, 1925

SUMMER EXHIBITION SCHEDULE

21

CLASS	CLASSES	PRIZES		
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
1.	PROFESSIONAL Display of roses on table covering 20 square feet, arrangement to count in judging.	Gold Medal, R.S.O.	Silver Medal, R.S.O.	Diploma
2.	SEMI-PROFESSIONAL 12 blooms of not more than 3 varieties of H.T.'s, shown in boxes.	Silver Medal, R.S.O.	Diploma	Diploma
3.	24 H.P.'s or H.T.'s, named, not less than 6 varieties, to be shown in boxes.	Silver Gilt Medal, R.S.O.	"	"
4.	Best 36 blooms of any kind, to be shown in boxes.	"	"	"
5.	Best exhibit of roses, not over 36 and not less than 12 blooms or sprays of any kind, to be shown in boxes.	Challenge Cup, the late Mr. T. J. Moore.	"	"
6.	Best 48 H.P.'s or 48 H.T.'s or 48 T.'s, shown in boxes.	Challenge Cup, S. McGredy & Sons.	"	"
7.	OPEN (Open to the Province of Ontario). Display of roses on table covering 20 square feet, arrangement to count. Open to any displays from Civic, Community and Government gardens, and from Horticultural Societies in the Province of Ontario.	Challenge Trophy, Dunlop & Son, Ltd.	Silver Medal, R.S.O.	Bronze
8.	Best 10 sprays of climbing roses, ramblers, wichuraianas, etc., shown in vase.	\$5.00, Dr. A. H. Rolph.	Diploma	Diploma
9.	Best 10 roses, H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in vase.	Challenge Cup, H. Merryweather & Son.		

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION SCHEDULE

CLASSES		PRIZES		
CLASS	SEMI-AMATEUR	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
10.	Best 12 blooms of H.P.'s, not less than 6 varieties, shown in boxes.	Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Bowl.	Diploma	Diploma
11.	Best 12 H.T.'s, not less than 6 varieties, shown in boxes.	\$5, Dr. A. H. Rolph.	"	"
12.	Best 12 H.P.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in boxes.	\$5, Mrs. F. B. Robins.	"	"
13.	Best 12 H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in boxes.	\$5, Mr. F. A. Kent.	"	"
14.	Best 6 Red Roses, H.P.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in boxes.	\$5, Mrs. J. J. Gibbon.	"	"
15.	Best 6 Red Roses, H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in Vases.	\$5, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin.	"	"
16.	Best 6 Pink Roses, H.P.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in Vases.	\$5, Mr. H. Bertram.	"	"
17.	Best 6 Pink Roses, H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in Vases.	\$5, Miss Harcourt.	"	"
18.	Best 6 Cream or White Roses, H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in Vases.	\$5, Miss M. Yates.	"	"
19.	Best 6 Cream or White Roses, H.P.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in Vases.	\$5, R.S.O.	"	"
20.	Best 6 Yellow Roses, H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in Vases.	\$5, Mr. B. Chadwick.	"	"
AMATEUR				
21.	(Amateurs may compete in any of the above mentioned classes.) Best 6 Roses, any kind but ramblers, shown in a vase.	\$5, R.S.O.	\$5, R.S.O.	\$3, R.S.O.
22.	Best 3 Roses, H.T.'s, any kind but ramblers, shown in a vase.	\$5, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin.	Diploma	Diploma

23.	Best 3 Roses, H.P.'s, any kind but ramblers, shown in a vase.	\$5, Mr. H. Bertram.	Diploma
24.	Best 6 Yellow Roses, any kind, shown in a vase	\$5, Maj. R. J. Christie.	\$2.
25.	Best 12 blooms, any colour, H.T.'s, shown in vases.	\$, Major R. J. Christie.	\$2.
26.	Best 12 blooms, any colour, H.P.'s, shown in vases.	\$5, Mrs. Dunnington	Diploma
27.	Best 3 spikes, any single Irish Rose, shown in a vase.	Grubb \$5, Mr. Lionel Godson.	"
29.	Specimen bloom, shown in vase, length of stem and the foliage will be taken into consideration.	Challenge Cup, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden.	"
NOVICE (One who has never exhibited before.)			
30.	Best 6 H.T.'s, Red, any kind but ramblers, shown in vase.	Silver Medal, Mrs. J. E. Sampson.	"
31.	Best 6 H.T.'s, Yellow, any kind but ramblers, shown in vase.	Silver Medal, Mr. J. E. Sampson.	"
32.	Best 6 H.T.'s, Pink, any kind but ramblers, shown in vase.	Silver Medal, R.S.O.	"
33.	Best 6 H.P.'s, any colour, shown in a vase.	Silver Medal, Miss H. L. Beardmore.	"
DECORATIVE (OPEN)			
34.	Not less than 6 varieties, and not more than 12 blooms, of any rose but ramblers, to be arranged in a vase or bowl.	Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Cup.	Diploma
35.	Best bowl or vase of Rambler roses.	Silver Medal, R.S.O.	"
36.	Best arrangement in a vase or bowl of roses, of any kind but ramblers.	\$5, R. S. McLaughlin.	"
37.	Dinner Table Decoration, roses only, must be grown by exhibitor, any foliage, flower receptacles to be supplied by exhibitor (uniform tables and linens supplied by Rose Society. (Service for 8 persons provided by Ellis Bros.) Entries in this class must be in three days previous to Show.	Roseholme Challenge Cup Mrs. Walter H. Lyon.	Diploma

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION SCHEDULE

CLASSES	PRIZES		
	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT PROFESSIONALS			
38. Dinner Table Decoration of Roses. (Uniform tables and linens supplied by the Rose Society.) No flat silver or service glass to be used.	\$10, Mrs. G. G. Adams.	\$5.00	Diploma
OPEN			
39. A basket of roses.	Challenge Cup, Ellis Bros.	Diploma	"
40. Small basket (not to be higher or longer than 15 inches including blooms).	Bowl, Miss M. E. Armour	"	"
41. Small decoration of roses, suitable for a small tea table, to be arranged in a small vase or bowl.	Challenge Cup, Mr. F. Barry Hayes.	"	"
42. Best exhibit of new roses that have not been in commerce more than five years.	\$5, R.S.O.	"	"

R.S.O. Silver Gilt Medal to be awarded to the winner of largest number of Prizes or obtaining highest number of points on basis of 3 points for 1st, 2 for 2nd, 1 for 3rd.

Best Rose in the Exhibition—Challenge Bowl, Mr. P. H. Mitchell.

A special prize of \$5, donated by Miss Beardmore, may be awarded at the discretion of the judges, for any exhibit of special merit which has been awarded no other prize.

Amateur—Comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners but may employ a laborer.

The Challenge Trophy

of the Rose Society of Ontario at the Royal Winter Fair

Our Challenge Trophy was won this year by the Dale Estate, Brampton, Ontario. The vase of roses that won the Trophy was so beautiful that no rose lover who saw it could ever forget it, but we regret very much that there was no picture taken, so that our members who were so unfortunate as to miss it might get some idea of its loveliness. Mr. Duggan, General Manager of the Dale Conservatories, writes us that the vase contained half Red Hoosier and half Yellow Pernet. These were grown for exhibition purposes, with special care of course, on current growth with regard to the Pernet, while half of the Hoosier were pinched and cut back into the second growth. He also calls our attention to two of their new roses, which made such a wonderful showing at the Winter Fair—Red Premier, a sport from Dark Premier, and a new seedling, not yet named, known as No. 2—a fine red, being a cross between “Crusader” and “Freedom.” The Judge, Totty, of New Jersey, gave it some 92 points, and thought it had taken its place as a wonderful thing in Red Roses, but they are not putting it out for at least two years.

“But sweeter far in this old garden close
To loiter 'mid the lovely old-time flowers,
To breathe the scent of Lavender and Rose,
And with the poets pass the peaceful hours.
Old gardens and old poets,—happy he
Whose quiet summer days are spent
Much in such sweet company.”

—John Russel Hayes.

The Rose Society's Lectures

The generosity of one of our members, Mr. Barry Hayes, has made possible a series of 4 lectures on Rose Growing for our Society, this season. Mr. P. H. Mitchell has already arranged 2 of these and they have been most successful, both from the standpoint of information and of attendance.

The first took place at The Gage Institute on October 29th, 1924, and J. H. Dunlop & Sons not only decorated the hall for us, but also presented to the Committee all the lovely roses that Mr. J. L. Dunlop used as illustrations for his talk on the Propagation of Roses. It seemed little short of a miracle, to most of us, to see our old friend, "Columbia," which we have grown in our gardens, developed into a marvellous "Rose without Thorns" (to the eternal confusion of the poets!) and yet, to hear Mr. Dunlop's interesting explanation of how it was done made one realize the truth of the old definition, "genius is the capacity for taking pains." The frontispiece shows a vase full of these exquisite roses, but their lovely shade of pink must be supplied by the imagination. Among other new roses that Mr. Dunlop showed were "Souvenir de Claudius Pernet," "Frank W. Dunlop," a beautiful coral pink, "Rev. F. Page Roberts," and a splendid new red rose called "Sensation." Prof. Tomlinson followed Mr. Dunlop and replied to the questions asked by members, giving, as usual, a great deal of clear and valuable information. His address will be found in this Annual for the benefit of those unable to be present.

The second lecture was on January, 1925, and consisted of two very instructive addresses on Fungus Diseases and Rose Pests, by Prof. Howitt, M.F.A., Prof. Botany, and Prof. Caesar, B.A., B.S.A., Prof. Economic Entomology, from the O.A.C. of Guelph. Also two 5-minute talks were given on the best new roses to purchase for our gardens this season.

The concluding lectures were not yet arranged for on going to press, but the members will be notified in due course.

"The rose looks fair, but fairer it we deem
For that sweet odour which doth in it live."

—Shakespeare.

Resume of Address given by Mrs. Dunnington-Grubb at the Annual Meeting

By A. H. TOMLINSON

Designing of Ontario home grounds was the purport of this very fine address. The speaker pointed out that distinct formal and naturalistic features may be brought about. That the place for a formal or architectural garden should be in the close precincts of the building, or where there is an enclosure, and that ordinarily a line of demarcation be arranged to separate partially or otherwise the two styles. Emphasis was made on the point that small naturalistic plantings may be arranged within a formal setting and vice versa. Excellent slides showed what may be done. The value of the picturesque was also shown, which is largely a combination of the formal or humanized, as it is sometimes called, and the naturalistic. Slides again illustrated the speaker's remarks featuring particularly the Japanese style in this connection. The speaker dwelt enthusiastically on the use of roses in landscape art, in climbing roses for arbors, archways, and pergolas; dwarfs for beds and shrubby types for borders. Deciduous trees for background and shade purposes, conifers for group and specimen planting were spoken of in a most interesting fashion. Pools were especially dealt with, also the value of aquatic plants and miniature fountain effects.

"A garden is a lovely thing, God wot;
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Ferned grot,—
The veriest school
Of peace, and yet the fool
Contented that God is not;
Not God in gardens, when the eve is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign;
'Tis very sure God walks in mine."

—Thomas Edward Brown.

Summary of Address given at the Ontario Rose Society Meeting on October 30th

By A. H. TOMLINSON, Associate Professor of Horticulture,
O.A. College, Guelph

Soil Requirements:

Rich soil with first-class drainage and a depth of a foot at least is necessary for the best results in roses. Very deep trenching is not required. Layers of soil are not needed but rather that the soil be well mixed. The sub-soil should be from four to six inches below the depth of the rose roots. If the soil be of heavy clay: sand, coal ashes, leaves and light strawy manure may be mixed with it. If on the other hand the soil be sand; clay loam, leaves and well-rotted manure are worth while adding. Where drainage be necessary in ordinary soil then porous clay tile drains are the best, although stone drains are admirable. In peat or muck soil rough planks arranged in triangular form along the ditch and nailed together at the apex are preferable. Brush or stones may be placed over this, then the soil. Any type of soil will suit roses if given the necessary plant food and drainage, especially if dense shade and exceptional brightness be avoided. The writer recommends partial shade for best results brought about by tree growth, particularly during the heat of the day.

Planting Roses:

This may be done in the early fall or late for that matter, or else in spring as early as possible. Any time if the weather be suitable in the fall and the rose bushes are on hand, surely plant them. As winter approaches a mulching of leaves or strawy manure should be brought about which should not be finally removed until late in spring. A mulch should be removed gradually. In planting, roots must be well spread out and damaged or diseased roots cut away. Soil should be well packed around the roots and if the bushes should have been budded or grafted, plant deep enough to cover the point or union, although it is not wise to plant roses too deeply, and if the union be more than six inches from the uppermost root burying the union may be out of the question, particularly in clay soils. With all low-budded stock the closer the bud has been inserted to the roots the better. This

means support and also gives the rose a possibility of rooting at the union if it will. It lessens suckering too. If the soil be dry at time of planting water well before the rose is finally planted. Fill in the pit with soil a few hours later and leave a loose surface as a mulch.

Watering:

During the growing season if weather be hot and dry and the plants likely to suffer, watering is necessary. This should be done of a morning rather than at night, particularly since the water ordinarily used is extremely cold. If watered early the beds have a chance to dry and warm up. It is unwise for roses to be watered at night, particularly in anything but hot weather because especially with heavy watering the roots become cold. This frequently causes the foliage to turn yellow and aids fungus and mildew. Late spraying in cold nights is not wise. In hot weather after watering, cultivating the soil should take place but never deep enough to disturb roots. Some prefer a mulch with such as leaves or grass shearings from the lawn.

Manuring and Fertilizing:

If the rose beds are lacking in plant food in the early spring, to help the growth nitrate of soda or dried blood may be applied, using one ounce to a square yard. After first crop of flowers a similar quantity of bonemeal may be applied; excepting weather be moist, fertilizer should be watered in after being applied. It is not wise to put on fertilizer in the fall unless it be of bone meal or basic slag. Soluble or acid phosphates and nitrates should always be applied in the spring. Should manure be required it may be applied in the fall and should be of strawy material; heavy coating of manure is not wise, particularly if it is likely to be so heavy and thick to prevent aeration of the soil.

Angleworms in the Soil:

Frequently fertilizer will cause them to come to the surface. They then may be raked off and destroyed. A coating of about two ounces to the square yard of freshly slaked lime will bring the worms to the surface most readily especially if applied before a shower of rain or light watering. The ordinary ground or agricultural lime is of no use but

must be recently burnt limestone and slaked with water. It then becomes a powder. This lime is known also as builders or caustic lime. A covering of lime will also prevent soil acidity which frequently comes about if soil becomes too wet or too rich with manure.

Foundation or Cover Plants for Rose Beds:

Violas are fairly hardy in most parts of the Province, and as a whole very free flowering with bright colours—perhaps they are the best plants for rose bed planting. They help to protect the roots from the hot sun and are not in the way of the rose plants. If the old flowers are cut off and fertilizer be applied, also water when necessary, a long season of blossom is kept up. In the month of September it is wise to cut the plants back somewhat and a tuft formation follows which ordinarily stands the winter. A light protection is necessary during winter. If plants are not cut back they are of a straggling type and frequently suffer during the winter and do not give the best results the following season. New plants may be brought about by making cuttings of the viola growth cut away. These root easily in and under glass or cheesecloth covering. Heavy protection during the winter must be avoided for Violas. For simply summer effect *Portulaca* may be sown thinly on the bed surface in May month. Blossoms will follow during the season. These colours do not fit in so well with the roses as the wonderful soothing colours of Violas and the writer does not recommend *Portulaca* with any great enthusiasm. Forget-Me-Nots and Sweet Alyssum may be used.

Pruning:

Early spring pruning is dealt with separately in answer to questions.

Summer pruning should be given some attention. After the blooms have died they should be cut away; in fact, the whole spike should be cut back to a strong bud. Frequently after this be done new shoots will appear which will produce flowering wood and flowers the same season, especially if a quick acting fertilizer be applied. It is not wise to allow decaying rose blossoms and old flowering wood to remain on the plant during the growing season.

Roses are not the easiest things to grow. That point should be made clear, but they are surely worth any patient effort that may be put forth.

Questions and Answers

Before this meeting the following questions were sent out to the members with the promise that in attending it they would learn the answers.

Do You Know—

1. What to do with those rose bushes that have grown so tall? Should they be cut back this fall?
2. What are you going to do this fall about Mildew and Black-spot?
3. What is the new simple cure for Mildew?
4. What is the best way to take care of your rose bushes for the winter? Also climbers?
5. What caused those yellow leaves this summer?

The answers given by Prof Tomlinson were as follows:

No. 1. Rose growth should not be cut back in the fall, except the wood be dead or diseased. Healthy growth should remain until spring, then cutting back may be proceeded with. Where roses have made strong growth pruning in spring should not be so hard as when weak growth has taken place; in fact, with strong, vigorous shoots instead of cutting back, except a few inches, pegging down a foot from the ground is worth while doing, particularly if there is plenty of room. With climbing roses the old growth should be cut entirely away. The strong, vigorous, young shoots should be only trimmed back a few inches.

Nos. 2 and 3. Diseased or dead foliage or wood should be burned during the fall or winter. Spraying should be done in spring with Bordeaux mixture or Lime-sulphur (summer strength) before the buds burst. This will help prevent mildew and fungus diseases coming about. One of the best known treatments for powdery mildew is to dust with Flowers of Sulphur over the growth. This may be applied by a duster or through a bellows or a muslin bag. It may be mixed with a soapy or other solution and sprayed

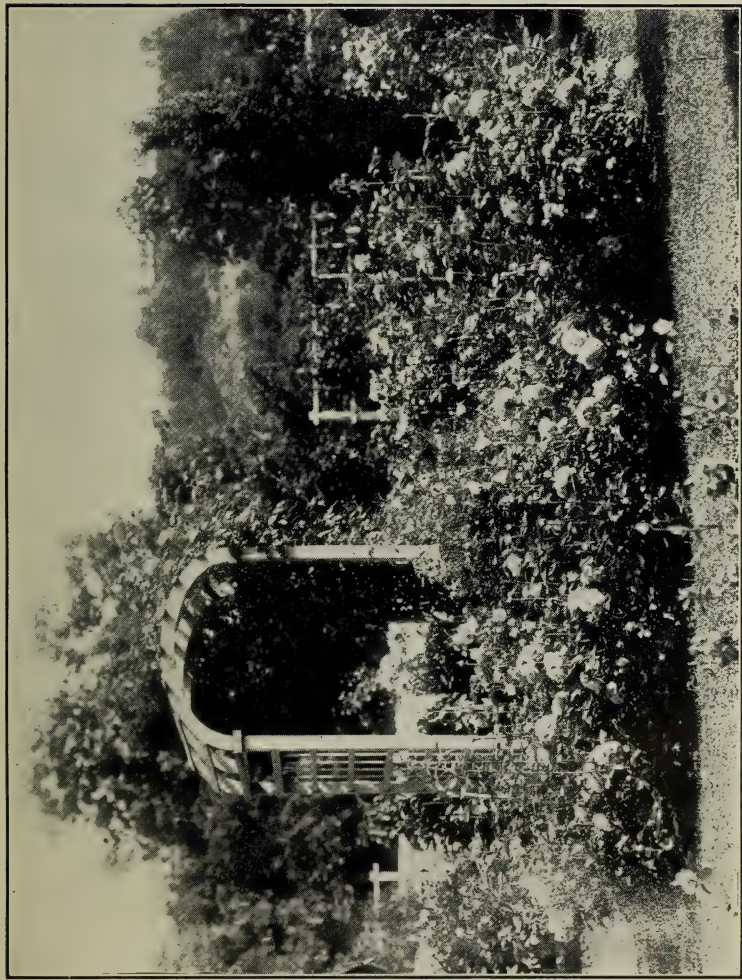
on. It is said that Sal Soda may be used successfully for the eradication of powdery mildew. With this the writer has had no experience.

No. 4. Rose bushes for the winter may be protected with such as layers of dry leaves, light strawy manure, evergreen boughs and scrubby underbrush growth. Climbers may be protected with corn growth and evergreen boughs. It is on the sunny side where protection is particularly necessary to prevent damage from alternate freezing and thawing. Some growers use sand as protection. This is worth while. The writer does not like the idea of digging up the soil around the plant. This frequently damages the roots and close-grained soil is not the best material for covering. It is not wise to cover roses too early, but as soon as the earth becomes frozen, then protection may be brought about. In very severe weather extra protection is often necessary.

No. 5. Because of foliage becoming yellow and dropping it may be brought about by the following:—Summer drought, cold, wet weather in summer, sudden changes, an over-amount of fertilizer or too heavy watering, also watering at night in cold weather.

“The rich sweet pea, the Iris blue,
The Larkspur with its peacock hue;
All these are fair, yet bold I will
That the rose of May is fairer still.”

—Mary Howitt.



Looking North from Rose Garden at "Glenholme," Mr. Henry Bertram's home in Dundas

The War on Fungus Diseases

We are fortunate in having secured 3 expert articles on this difficult subject. The first gives various receipts recommended by Prof. Howitt, M.F.A., Prof. of Botany at the O.A.C. of Guelph. In the second Mr. Aubrey Heward, of Oakville, tells of how he kept Mildew and Black Spot in check last summer, and the third, reprinted from The American Rose Annual, describes the successful use of Bicarbonate of Soda.

Formulas by Professor J. E. HOWITT

The majority of the diseases of roses are what are known as fungus diseases. It is important that those who have to deal with them should understand clearly the cause of such diseases in order that they may apply intelligently remedies for their control. Fungus diseases are caused by plants known as fungi. These little plants, unlike flowering plants have no green coloring matter (chlorophyll) and are unable therefore to manufacture their own food. All nourishment must be obtained from decaying animal or vegetable remains or from living animals or plants. These fungi, which derive their nourishment from living plants, in so doing injure them in various ways and thus give rise to what are known as fungus diseases.

The bodies of fungi, which cause plant diseases, are usually very simple, consisting of very fine, delicate, thread-like structures (Hyphae) some of which become modified and produce re-productive bodies called spores, which may be considered similar to the seeds of flowering plants. Sometimes the fungus threads live upon the surface of the plants and obtain their nourishment by sending down little suckers (haustoria) into the cells below. Most frequently however they live within the plants, either in or between the cells. Two kinds of spores are frequently produced, thin-walled summer spores which spread the disease during the growing season and thick-walled resting or winter spores which serve to carry the disease over the winter. Spores are scattered by various agencies, chief among which are wind, water and insects, and coming in contact with a suitable host plant they send out little threads (germ tubes) which enter the plants through the breathing pores on the leaves (stomata), through the skin or through wounds. Once within the plant the little threads grow very rapidly drawing their

nourishment from the cells of the host plant and setting up a diseased condition.

Generally speaking, in combating fungus diseases, methods of prevention only are practicable. Once a fungus disease is within the plant nothing can be done to destroy it. Spraying or dusting with lime sulphur or Bordeaux, or other fungicides, is not done to cure but to prevent disease. In other words the object of spraying and dusting is to cover the surface of the leaves, fruits or other parts of the plants, with a substance poisonous to the spores of fungi, in which they cannot grow and penetrate the plant. Spraying and dusting therefore, in order to be effective, must be timely and thorough. The spray mixture or the dust must be on the bushes before the spores reach them and the surface of the leaves and other parts of the plant must be completely covered so that there is not the smallest space on which the spore can germinate.

Powdery Mildew of Roses

(*Sphaerotheca pannosa* Wallr.)

This is a very conspicuous disease, too familiar to most rose growers. It is troublesome on both greenhouse and outdoor roses. Some varieties are much more susceptible to it than others. The writer has found it very injurious to Crimson Ramblers.

The symptoms are very characteristic. The leaves, buds and young shoots become covered with a white powdery mildew which inhibits their growth. If this mildew is bad the shoots and leaves become stunted, discolored and distorted and the buds fail to open, or open imperfectly. The mildew is spread by means of numerous spores produced on the surface of the affected parts. Excessive moisture and comparatively high temperature favor its rapid spread and development.

Liquid lime sulphur, Bordeaux mixture, potassium sulphide, flowers of sulphur and sulphur dust have all been recommended for the control of mildew. Experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College lead the writer to recommend either spraying with lime sulphur or dusting with sulphur dust. Spraying requires more time and care than dusting, but in season especially favorable to

the development of the mildew the writer believes that it will prove more effective than dusting. The first spraying should be given early in the spring while the plants are still dormant and using commercial lime sulphur of the strength of one part by measure to ten parts of water. The second spraying should be given after the leaves are nicely out with commercial lime sulphur, one part by measure to forty or fifty of water. The necessity for additional sprayings will depend upon the weather. In seasons of frequent rains repeat this spraying every week or ten days until the bloom begins to appear using lime sulphur one part by measure to forty or fifty of water. If dusting is depended upon for the control of mildew the plants should be carefully watched and thoroughly dusted with flowers of sulphur or sulphur dust at the first sign of the mildew. This dusting should be repeated every week or ten days as long as the weather is wet.

In greenhouses mildew may be prevented by boiling sulphur for two or three hours twice a week. The house should be closed tightly and ordinary flowers of sulphur boiled over a small flame which will not ignite the sulphur. This method is easier than spraying and does not disfigure the foliage or bloom. Abundant ventilation is important in greenhouses and drafts of all kinds should be avoided, especially those from broken panes of glass. It has been observed frequently by rose growers that the mildew often starts on rose plants facing broken panes and from them spreads to the other plants.

Black Spot of Roses

(*Diplocarpon rosae* Wolf.)

This is, next to the mildew, the most common, conspicuous and injurious disease of roses in Ontario. It is troublesome in greenhouses and gardens alike and frequently renders the rose bushes unsightly at the time of the year when they should be at their best.

The leaves of affected plants become covered with black, more or less circular spots which are frequently numerous and run together so that a considerable portion of the upper surface of the leaf becomes discolored. Badly diseased leaves turn yellow between the black blotches and drop off so that

the rose bushes are sometimes almost completely defoliated at flowering time or shortly afterwards.

The fungus which causes this disease is spread during the wet weather of spring and summer by means of numerous spores produced on the surface of the spotted leaves. It is carried over the winter in the fallen leaves in which it develops another form of spore which initiates the disease in the spring of the year shortly after the leaf buds unfold.

The prevention of black spot of roses consists in raking up and burning the leaves and trimmings from the rose bushes so as to destroy as completely as possible the overwintering fungus, and spraying with a good fungicide. Bordeaux mixture, amoniactal copper carbonate and lime sulphur have all been recommended. Results of experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College indicate that many of the fungicides recommended will not control this trouble in a set season. At the College Bordeaux mixture failed to control this disease in wet season. The best results were obtained by spraying with lime sulphur. Directions for such sprayings have already been given in dealing with powdery mildew of roses.

Varieties of roses differ very much in their susceptibility to black spot and it is well that rose growers should have some knowledge of those varieties which have proved most resistant to this disease. Observations on this point have been made at Ottawa in connection with Hybrid Tea Roses and the following list gives those which for two years were found to be but slightly affected by this disease.

*Antoine Rivoire	Le Progress
Avoca	Mme. Harold Brocklebank
Camoens	Mme. Leon Pain
Colonel Leclerc	Mme. Valere Beamez
Dean Hole	Margaret Molyneux
Dorothy Page Roberts	Mrs. Stewart Clerk
Dr. O'Donel Brown	Rhea Reid
Etoile de France	Regina Badet
Farben Konigen	Souvenir de President Carnot
Lady Ursula	Theresa

* From Bulletin No. 85 of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, February, 1915, "Hardy Roses," Their Culture in Canada. By W. T. Macoun and F. E. Buck.

Rose Canker

(*Coniothyrium werusdorffiae*, Laubert)

This disease was found in Ontario for the first time this year. It is apparently capable of causing very serious injury to roses, and rose growers should be on the watch for it.

The symptoms are briefly as follows: Conspicuous, well defined spots occur on the shoots of the preceding years growth. These are light brown or yellowish brown in the centre, with very distinct, relatively broad, irregularly purplish margins. They are somewhat circular to somewhat narrowly oval in outline and vary in size from two to twenty-five m.m. in length and sometimes extend two-thirds the circumference of the shoot. Frequently several of the spots are confluent, forming a canker six or eight inches long, and sometimes coalesced lesions completely encircle the shoots. The centre of the spot is at first smooth and very slightly sunken, but becomes somewhat rough and irregularly cracked with age. In the centre of the younger spots minute fruiting bodies of the fungus can be seen emerging through the bark. When the disease is severe the shoots gradually wither and die. The fungus which causes this disease is believed to be carried over the winter on the dead shoots.

All shoots showing signs of these spots or cankers should be cut out and burned and the affected bushes or vines should be sprayed early in the spring when the plants are still dormant with commercial lime sulphur of the strength of one part by measure to ten parts of water.

Leaf Spot

(*Mycosphaerella rosigena* E & E)

This disease is common but seldom does serious injury in Ontario. Small purplish blotches appear on the leaves which later develop into sharply defined spots with brown or grey centres and distinct purplish margins. The fungus which causes this disease winters over in the fallen leaves.

Raking up and burning the diseased leaves and spraying with any of the standard fungicides readily controls this spot.

Rose Rust

(*Phragmidium subcorticium*, Winter)

This is another common, but seldom serious, disease of roses. Late in the spring powdery orange colored patches

are seen on the lower surface of the leaves and on the young shoots. About midsummer these patches become a darker red in color and towards fall minute black dots, sometimes in great abundance, are seen on the under surface of the leaves. The fungus is carried over on the fallen leaves and prunings from diseased bushes. Raking up and burning the fallen leaves and prunings, combined with spraying with Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur, satisfactorily controls this disease.

Crown Gall

(*Pseudomonas tumefaciens*.)

This is a bacterial disease which sometimes attacks roses. It is recorded as being most troublesome on outdoor roses but it sometimes appears on roses under glass. Affected plants have on the roots, and on the stems near the surface of the ground, irregular rough, somewhat corky galls which vary from the size of a pea to that of a man's fist. Affected plants do not thrive and bloom properly. No remedy is known for this disease. All badly affected plants should be dug up and burned and care should be taken not to set out any plants showing indications of galls on stem or root.

Mr. Aubrey Heward writes:—"Mildew and Black Spot kept me well occupied last season and I used a dust mixture of sulphur, arsenate of lead and tobacco dust. I found this mixture very satisfactory as it not only controls black-spot and mildew but also helps in the fight against aphids and other sucking insects. For dusting I can highly recommend the dusting gun sold by the Niagara Brand Spray Company of Burlington. The same company supplies you with all kinds of dust or spraying liquids.

The dust I used was made up as follows:—

9 parts dusting sulphur,
1 part lead arsenate,
1 part tobacco dust.

To my mind there is nothing like dusting for healthy foliage.

Bicarbonate of Soda Spray

Reprinted with the kind permission of Mr. J. Horace McFarland, Editor, from the American Rose Annual for 1924.

That a spray of bicarbonate of soda (ordinary baking-soda) is effective in handling mildew, I am quite convinced

after the result of experiments made during the past year, but whether or not it is entirely effective as a preventive under sever conditions is something that I am not prepared to say. It will be recalled that in the American Rose Annual, several years ago, I reported a visit I had from Prof. Arthur de Yacxenski, who for years had been plant pathologist in the University of St. Petersburg, Russia, during the reign of the Czar. He had been permitted to visit this country by the Bolshevik government and, visiting Portland, he informed me that in Russia the only remedy employed for the control of mildew on roses was a spray of bicarbonate of soda, mixed in proportions of one ounce to a gallon of water.

During the season of 1922 I used the spray with good effect on one group of Gen. McArthur roses, which are, in our climate, rather immune to mildew, but sometimes will develop it in "murky" weather. Such weather prevailed in 1922, but the Gen. MacArthur roses did not exhibit mildew.

During the rose year of 1923 I used no other than the soda spray on any of my roses, and the garden was freer of mildew than previously. I have one row of Frau Karl Druschki planted in a bad air-pocket, and these usually develop mildew in July, but last year they did not show any mildew until late in August.

While I regard this as a demonstration of the efficiency of the bicarbonate of soda treatment, I hesitate about accepting it as the only reason for the good condition of the garden, although I believe it contributed. Last summer, in the Pacific Northwest, the weather was ideal for roses, and it was quite a noticeable fact that even gardens which had not been sprayed at all showed less mildew than in the average season. This year I will continue my experiments, but with some improvements in the spray which the Rev. S. S. Sulliger, of Kent, Wash., has developed after two years of experimentation.

I think the first person, unless it was the Editor of the American Rose Annual, to whom I spoke about my conversation with the Russian scientist, was Dr. Sulliger, with whom I have enjoyed working in roses and comparing floral notes. He gave the spray a good test in his garden at Kent, Wash. The results were so encouraging as to lead him to continue them. As he was greatly bothered with aphid, once when

spraying he added a small quantity of washing ammonia to the bicarbonate of soda solution, removing the aphids. Last year Dr. Sulliger continued to add the ammonia to the soda-water spray, and he reports that it was again quite efficient against the aphids.

His experiments, apparently, demonstrated that about one tablespoonful of ammonia to a gallon of spray is the right quantity, for if a greater amount is used there is some danger of damaging the delicate texture of the petals. The so-called "household" ammonia varies considerably in its intensity, but a tablespoon of various grades seemed to have no harmful effect on the blooms while it did get rid of the aphids. A few weeks ago I asked Dr. Sulliger for his experience, and he replied as follows:—

"As to the bicarbonate of soda spray, I fully believe it is a reasonably sure preventive of mildew. True, the two years I have used it have been years when hardly anybody up here had much mildew. Then, I also sprayed my ground with washing ammonia and formaldehyde—of each one ounce to one gallon of water—and gave it a good top dressing of agricultural sulphur, which was lightly raked in. Otherwise, no other remedies for mildew were used save the soda spray. I have a General Jacqueminot and two Killarneys which never disappoint me in furnishing plenty of mildew. I will try the soda spray alone on these this year, and see what it will accomplish. That will be a very severe test. I believe it will prove the value of the soda spray. Of course, this is only as a preventive, although I know that when used as a wash on mildewed foliage it will clear it."

There is, at least, one thing about the soda-water spray that cannot be said of many of the other sprays, and that is that it does not damage or discolor either the foliage or the blooms, and apparently it does help to control mildew. This year I, like Dr. Sulliger, am going to pick out some especially strong mildew producers and treat them on a regular schedule with the soda water. Next year I may have further results to report to the readers of the American Rose Annual.

JESSE A. CURREY

Rose Insects

By PROF. CAESAR, B.A., B.S.A., Professor of Economic Entomology, O.A.C., Guelph.

There are three very common insect enemies of roses in Ontario. These are—aphids, leaf hoppers and slugs. In addition there are two or three others not so common or with a more limited range, namely, rose chafers, red spiders and rose midges.

Aphids. There are three species of these but they look so much alike and have so nearly the same habits that we may consider them as one. They are all small, never more than about one-eighth of an inch long; are usually green in colour sometimes pink; are sluggish in movement; and most of them have no wings. Like nearly all species of aphids they produce offspring at an enormous rate and if weather conditions are favourable and enemies scarce they can soon become so abundant as almost to cover every bud and all the tender new growth.

The injury is done by hundreds of them inserting their sharp, tiny, hair-like mouth-parts through the surface of the buds, leaves and tender shoots and sucking out the juices, thus starving the plant and causing sickly foliage and dwarfed or ruined blossoms.

Control The most satisfactory method of contro is to spray the plants heavily from every side with some form of tobacco extract. The spraying should be done as soon as there is a sufficient number of aphids present to justify it, and always before serious injury has taken place. There are many forms of tobacco extract which may be procured. The most common, however, are nicotine sulphate 40 per cent. and black leaf 40. Directions for use are always given on the containers but it is usually wise to make the spray a little stronger than these directions indicate.

Instead of a spray a nicotine dust containing from 1 to 2 per cent. of nicotine can be purchased from the manufacturers of orchard dusts. This can be applied by means of a dust gun. Good results may be obtained from dusting.

In many cases soapsuds at a strength of 1 pound of castile soap or of Ivory soap to 6 gallons of rain water are used and if well applied will kill the aphids, but it is necessary that the soap be washed off after a couple of hours as otherwise it will often cause severe injury to the foliage.

Another, and sometimes satisfactory, method of control is to use a garden hose and with a strong, moderately fine spray knock the aphids off the plants. This is, of course, the cheapest of all the methods.

In many cases it will pay well to spray or dust all rose bushes for aphids just after the buds have clearly started to burst, because at this time the eggs of these insects have just finished hatching and all the young aphids will be clustered on the opening buds where they can be hit more easily than at any other time of the year. However, there is always a certain number of winged aphids which fly in from other places to rose bushes and sometimes make later applications necessary.

Leaf Hoppers. Like aphids, leaf hoppers are small insects, never more than about one-sixth of an inch long. The adults are creamy-white in colour and may be seen on the leaves from about the middle of June until the frosts come in winter. They are usually on the under surface and if disturbed will dart quickly away. The young or nymphs are much smaller than the adults. They are white or greenish-white in colour, and, like the adults, are regularly found on the under side of the leaves. They begin their injury soon after the leaves have opened and most of the damage will have taken place by the end of June.

Leaf hopper injury is easily recognized, as it causes the leaves at first to become mottled with tiny white spots, chiefly along the midrib. Later the whole leaf will become mottled and after a while will turn a sickly yellowish or pale brownish colour. It is very common to see every rose leaf thus affected. The mottling is brought about by the sucking of the juices by the nymphs and later by the adults from the under side of the leaves, the results of this work showing on the upper side.

The insect winters in the egg stage in little slits in the bark of the branches and main stem.

These leaf hoppers are also very common on apple foliage.

Control. It is impossible to prevent the mottling of rose leaves unless attention is given to the insects early or in other words about as soon as the first leaves are almost full size, which will usually be about the time apple trees are in full bloom. At this stage all or almost all the hoppers will have hatched out and still be immature and can easily be reached and killed by the spray; but if we wait until they get their wings we cannot destroy them with it. In spraying one must always remember that the insects are on the under side of the leaves and must be hit with the liquid to be killed. Hence spray heavily with the same substance or substances as recommended above for aphids. There is nothing better than the nicotine sulphate 40 per cent. Nicotine dust, however is also satisfactory. Begin treatment soon after the mottling has begun to appear on the leaves and before any appreciable damage has taken place. Usually one application will be sufficient, but there are times when it is better to give a second after about a week's interval.

Slugs. These are green or yellowish-green, sluggish caterpillars which feed upon the leaves. There are at least two species. The most common one feeds on the upper side of the leaf and eats off all the green tissues, after which the leaf turns first white and then brown and dies. The other species feeds on the under side, and at first on the green tissues but soon begins making holes in the leaves and finally devours everything but the main ribs or veins. Injury is done chiefly in late May and June but may occur also in the summer months. Slugs are not so commonly abundant, as are aphids and leaf hoppers, but most growers of roses have suffered from time to time considerable loss from them. I have frequently seen most of the plants either almost entirely defoliated or with much of the foliage injured.

The adults of the slugs are small, black, four-winged flies known as sawflies. One species is only one-quarter of an inch long, the other is about one-third of an inch. Both may readily be seen, especially in May on the foliage, laying their eggs. Their life histories have not been worked out fully in Ontario but from observations we have made there

are two broods a year and one species may even have three broods.

Control. This is quite easy. The same nicotine spray as for aphids and leaf hoppers will kill these but it is usually cheaper to use arsenate of lead at the strength of about 1 ounce of the powder form to 2 gallons of water. The only objection to the arsenate of lead is the staining of the leaves, but it is not necessary to cover them heavily; a light, fine mist spray will usually suffice. Paris green at the strength of 1 level teaspoon or a little less to 1 gallon of water will also destroy the slugs but is somewhat dangerous at times to the foliage.

Red Spiders. These are tiny mites just visible to the naked eye. They feed on the under surface of the leaves usually under a thin web. Here they suck the juices out of the plant and cause the leaves to turn a sickly yellowish-brown colour, somewhat like the colour due to leaf hopper injury. The mites, themselves, are usually pale yellow, not red, as one would expect from the name. They are regularly worst in dry weather. In the winter they hide in the ground just beneath the plants.

Control. On the whole, the safest control method is the one which is commonly practised by experienced growers, namely, to spray heavily with cold water from the under side of the leaves, repeating the spraying every couple of days until the mites have been washed off and disappear. A very weak lime sulphur mixture, about 1 part to 60 parts of water, is also effective but is not quite so safe and tends to stain the leaves.

Rose Chafer or Rose Bugs. These are greyish-brown or fawn coloured beetles, about one-half inch in length. They have long legs and crawl slowly over the plants, sometimes congregating in scores on a single blossom and utterly ruining it. They feed also to some extent on the foliage and on the buds. Their attacks are not limited to rose bushes but grapes and fruit trees, and many other plants are also injured. Fortunately they are troublesome only in sandy localities, and even there only if there is a good deal of waste land or land left long in grass; for it is only in this kind of land that they breed. The injury takes place chiefly in the

latter part of June and early in July, after which the beetles completely disappear.

Control. It is impossible at present to give a satisfactory means of control for rose chafers on roses. In some cases it may be practicable to cover the plants with mosquito wire or mosquito netting and keep the beetles off. Spraying has not been satisfactory, because no spray can kill them quickly enough to prevent injury, and, as new beetles keep coming in, the roses soon are destroyed in spite of the spraying. To get good results the whole community should cooperate and should see that the waste land is plowed and either put into crop or else sown to sweet clover. The beetles will not breed to any appreciable extent in sweet clover. Another good method is to plant pine or other trees on the waste land and allow them to grow up into a forest. While the trees are still small it will be wise to plow and cultivate the soil between them each year or else to keep it seeded down with sweet clover. The best time to break sandy land is in spring about the 24th of May, for at this time the larvae in the soil have just transformed to pupae and stirring the soil kills the pupae and thus prevents their transforming into beetles.

Some Aspects of Winter Protection

Reprinted with the kind permission of Mr. J. Horace McFarland, Editor, from *The American Rose Annual* for 1924.

What it an Irishman who said that "It wasn't the fallin' that hurt, but the stoppin' so quick?" Just so with vegetation in winter—it is not so much the freezing as it is the sudden thawing.

Frozen noses and ears may be thawed without serious damage if a ball of snow is held on the affected part until the frost is drawn out by natural processes; while, if the frozen member is thawed quickly in high temperatures, serious results follow.

Frozen meats which are sometimes held for long periods in cold storage are "defrosted" by a process of raising the temperature gradually and slowly, and the frozen tissues regain to a large extent their normal state.

All of which means that sudden temperature changes, as applied to living tissues, are detrimental or destructive. Winter protection for roses or other plants serves the same function as the snowball on the frozen nose and the defrosting process on frozen meat. In short, **winter protection is largely to prevent rapid change of temperature.** But there are other aspects of winter protection.

The so-called tender plants will not survive low temperatures, and protection for such requires the maintaining of temperatures above the danger-point. Various plants have various temperature danger-points. Winter protection for tender plants is not under discussion in this paper. What we are talking about refers to the hardy and half-hardy plants, and especially to roses.

Damage to half-hardy and hardy plants during winter is, in a great majority of cases, caused by bright sunshine, and, perhaps, high winds, following a very hard freeze. Hardy and half-hardy plants will endure low temperatures successfully if protected from a rapid rise in temperature, and they need no protection against low temperature, per se. Therefore, winter protection, as ordinarily understood, is not to maintain the plant at a temperature essentially above

that of the surrounding atmosphere, but is for the purpose of preventing a sudden rise in temperature.

Damage to plant-life may, however, be caused by freezing of the sap, and trees and twigs have actually been burst open by frost action. This occurs mostly when trees or plants go into winter in an immature condition. A late fall favorable to late, soft growth and consequent heavy sap-flow, followed by an extremely cold winter, prepares the plants for such damage. While there is, perhaps, some sap-flow at extremely low temperatures, it is probably so small as to be negligible.

The lowest temperatures experienced during winter are invariably on clear nights, and clear nights are often followed by clear sunny days. Temperatures below zero at night, followed by bright sunshine the next morning, may subject the tissues of the plant to rise in temperature of 50 to 75 degrees, or even more, in a very short period. This rapid change in temperature is what causes the damage. It causes what the writer calls a "rupture of fiber." Scientists may give this some other name. Anyway, rapid temperature changes of frozen living tissues result in a destruction which means death and rapid decay. But "rupture of fiber" will not take place if the temperature is allowed to rise slowly.

The protection of a rose plant, for instance, by any suitable covering or shade to prevent access of sun and wind, will prevent a sudden temperature rise in the plant tissue, and the change of temperature is essentially as rapid only as that of the surrounding air. The well-known sun-scald on the south side of fruit trees is caused by the rapid temperature change which results from bright sunshine following a hard freeze.

As applied to roses, the writer came across some interesting items in "Garden and Forest," published in 1897. The first was by David E. Bradley, of Chicago, in which he says:

"At my summer place, in Lake Mills, I have for four years tried the experiment of a rough board housing or 'lean-to,' otherwise tight, but wide open on the north side. A few dead leaves are scattered around the roots, but nothing more. Covers are kept on until after May 15. The shoots start late, and are somewhat pale, of course, but never have

suffered from the uncovering, and I have never lost wood or failed of a luxuriant bloom. This plan beats the mice, retards spring starting, and does away with the hurry to uncover."

The second item on the same subject was by no less an authority than the late Thomas Meehan, of Germantown, Pa. Mr. Meehan wrote as follows:

"Almost everyone who has had the care of plants in winter knows that darkness or shade is half the battle in their preservation. I have seen such plants as Pittosporums, Oranges, Lemons, Hydrangea Hortensis and Figs pass through the winter safely in an open shed, free from sunlight. Last winter when placing some Arborvite branches about a Magnolia grandiflora, I left one branch on the northern side outside the covering purposely, to see what the effect would be. But little sun reached it, late in the afternoon. It came through until spring with trifling damage, the leaves being slightly brown here and there, but no more than those inside the Arborvit covering. Shade from sun is what partly tender plants want in winter."

It would seem that there is little or no doubt about winter damage being caused by a rapid change of temperature, and if this thought is kept in mind the rest is easy. Prevent rapid change of temperature, and you prevent winter damage.

What is said above doubtless applies to other hardy or half-hardy plants, as well as roses, and what is written here is for the purpose of calling attention to the underlying principles of winter protection rather than suggest exact means and methods.

These suggestions are not written from the standpoint of the rosarian or the horticulturist, but rather from the standpoint of the refrigerating engineer in connection with the storage of perishable products, with which the writer has had many years' experience. If the brief discussion will help to throw additional light on the subject, the writer will be very glad. He is quite aware that more may be said this subject, and awaits the words of a scientist covering same general ground.

MADISON COOPER.



"Margaret Dickson" pegged down—View in Mr. Henry Bertram's garden, "Glenholme," Dundas.

This letter from Mr. Henry Bertram, of Dundas, will interest all who saw his really wonderful exhibits of roses at our Exhibition last year. The fact that such roses can be grown out of doors in our Ontario climate should be an inspiration to all rose growers.

The growing season of 1924 proved very favorable to the Rose growers in Southern Ontario and they should feel grateful to the weatherman, who so kindly dealt with them in the latter part of July and the month of August. The abundant rainfall, combined with a uniform low temperature and an absence of the hot drying winds, which are the despair of growers and the ruin of our more tender varieties, gave a wealth of bloom quite unusual in Canada. This condition compensated us for the month of June with its absence of sunlight, together with the cool nights, which retarded the growth and development of such classes as Frau Karl Druschki to such an extent that not a single bloom at the Rose Show came nearly up to the average and we missed at that time the beautiful display of the previous year.

To make a selection of outstanding varieties in such a season is rather difficult. I, however, mention Hoosier Beauty, Crusader, and Convent Garden in the H.T. class, which were quite in the front rank among the reds, and they gave a uniform quality of bloom until the month of November, and as late as the heavy frosts between the 5th and 10th.

In the yellow, an abundance of cuttings was secured from Mad. Butterfly, Golden Emblem, Feu Joseph Loogmans, W. E. Wallace, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Florence Izzard, Mary Merryweather, Wm. F. Dreer and Sunburst. The greatest difficulty is usually met with in our finest yellow roses in that the foliage is more susceptible to mildew and black spot, Mad. Ed. Herriot always among the first to be stripped. In my opinion this rose, at least for this district, will be replaced by the more vigorous sort such as Florence Izzard with its waxy green foliage which entirely escaped these pests and seems to have qualities that will prove a leader here.

In the pinks, our old favorite, Dean Hole, was at its best, as also Caroline Testout, Premier, Frank W. Dunlop and Columbia. Miss Wilmott in the creams promises well if it withstands our winters, and I hope to show some bloom

from this very fine rose next season. Then, we have Independence Day, a single type flame sunflower gold, Henriette, fiery orange crimson; these two similar in character show a tendency to wilt quickly after opening, so to secure fine results cut early in the morning before the buds are opened and your reward will be many days of beautiful color indoors. H. V. Machin in a scarlet rose and Heinrich Munch in the clear pinks are worthy of a place, and are most reliable bloomers.

There are other classes which I have tried out but of which it seems the element of age in the bush will only permit the root growth a substance to the bloom; Glory of Steinforth, a new type which in this way may turn out satisfactory for this country, having stiff stems and very large bloom which seemed to wilt with exposure to the sun. Candeur Lyonnaise, a white rival of Frau Karl Druschi for size and form, and Mrs. Wakefield, Christie Miller, which ought to appeal to the collector.

All amateurs are interested in the information given by professional growers but unfortunately, owing to the distance, many cannot take advantage of being present at the meetings, and for this reason just as complete a report of what they have to say ought to be circulated in some way among the members, because I find in the National Rose Societies Year Book many valuable articles which are of much assistance to the amateur, and I am in hopes that as our Rose Society gains in strength a similar interest will be shown by experienced growers in Ontario.

We are grateful to Prof. Tomlinson for the suggestions given in his talk at the meeting on October 30th. I have for some years followed the practice of applying a dormant spray of Lime Sulphur, followed by Bordeaux Mixture when the buds open and again, if required, in two weeks. These applications are helpful in that the greatest vigor of the rose in the early spring is preserved and full advantage is obtained by reason of our budding time coming so close to our spring frosts. I am of the opinion that if a reasonable effort in the early spring is put forth in the above way there will be little trouble by mildew or black spot later in the season.

I have followed the reports on the use of common Baking Soda as a preventative of mildew and, although I have not

used it, believe good results will be secured, and I hope to try it out next season. Too little importance is given to cleanliness in the rose garden, careful root pruning and the removal at all times during the season of decayed leaves and cuttings should be strictly practised, and before applying winter protection, if this clean cultivation has been given attention, the damage by fungus growth is very much reduced.

In my summer pruning of Climbers shortly after the blooming season I remove the canes from their trellis and cut out all old wood, leaving only the new vigorous shoots which in some varieties, such as Dr. Van Fleet, may be pruned to induce growth higher up from the ground.

In Scarlet Ramblers I remove all old wood, cutting the stems back to the ground and permitting only new growth to develop and ripen for the next season's bloom. By so doing, greater vigor is given to the bush and, in my experience, larger bloom and greater quantity is the result.

I shorten up H.P. canes to less than four feet, often to eighteen inches, according to its vigor but in addition I stake all bushes as a protection against their being thrashed about by high winds in the late autumn. In this way we preserve the surface root growth on which the bush lives and by means of which it collects the vital energy required to carry it through the blooming season. I also keep certain long canes for pegging down. These may be bent close to the ground and covered by earth or wrapped with straw and bagging for the winter. Last winter I used cornstalks for protecting high growth, first driving three stakes to support the bush and firmly binding with twine. This year I am using tar roofing paper, applying the cornstalks outside and tying the whole firmly together. The winter 1923-24 was a favorable one because of the heavy snowfall in the early months and which did not melt out until spring, but the results were good and I experienced few losses.

Yours very truly,

HENRY BERTRAM

Yellow Roses

By DR. A. H. ROLPH

Yellow roses seem to have been always popular, and yet always in the minority. Recent work of the rose-growers, however, promises to soon remedy the deficiency and the supply should soon equal the demand, so that harried rose-lovers need no longer go about anxiously inquiring—"Can you tell me of a reliable yellow rose to grow?"

If we hark back to the days when tea roses were the undisputed favorites of greenhouse and garden alike, we find that the monarch of them all was the peerless Marechal Neil, and, strangely enough, it remains unsurpassed to-day, although how seldom we, in this part of the world, ever see it! Even in England it is rarely grown except in private greenhouses, and so remains the most exclusive of aristocrats.

Another rose, dating from those days, is *Perle des Jardins*—an exquisite tea rose which only mocks us with its name, for in our *jardins* it is never seen. Yet, dating from those same times—the eighteen-thirties, to be exact—two hardy yellow garden roses have come down to us which ought to be grown by every lover of yellow roses to-day, namely Persian Yellow and Harrisonii (or Harrison's Yellow). These are perfectly hardy shrub roses, derived from the wild yellow Austrian Briar, and require almost no care at all—and the less pruning the better. Of the two, I should recommend Harrison's Yellow as being the taller grower and the more easily managed; Persian Yellow being a little difficult to get established, especially in light soil. The former will grow from six to eight feet high and smother itself in late May or early June with small semi-double roses of the richest yellow, year after year.

Recently there has been introduced an even finer yellow shrub rose in the Chinese species known as *Rosa Hugonis*. This forms a far more shapely bush than Harrisonii and possesses delicate, clean foliage which makes the plant beautiful throughout the season. The flowers appear very early in the year—usually in May—and are dainty single roses set so thickly on the sprays as to almost hide the foliage. It is a rose which should be widely grown in Ontario as it

appears to be quite hardy and requires the minimum of care. Fine specimens are to be seen in the gardens of Mrs. P. E. Henderson, in Toronto, and Mr. A. D. Heward, in Oakville. Plants are procurable from many American firms. It was first introduced, I believe, by The Conard & Jones Co., of West Grove, Pa.

In 1900, Pernet-Ducher, greatest of rose hybridists, did something revolutionary when he crossed Persian Yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual rose and produced *Soleil d'Or*—a gorgeous orange-yellow rose of considerable size and hardy as a briar. This proved to be not only the first large-flowered, hardy yellow rose but it was the first of a new class of roses which were named *Pernetiana*, in honor of their originator, although many rival growers prefer to call the class *Hybrid Austrian Briars*. This class has come to assume great importance, to-day, and a strain of the *Pernetiana* "blood" can be detected in a great majority of the roses introduced in recent years, whether they are classed as *Permetianas* or *Hybrid Teas*. It has given us real yellow roses, some beautiful blendings of yellow with other colours as well as some "jazz" combinations which are more startling than beautiful, and, lastly, it has served to kill the bluish tones in many of the red and pink roses. But one bad element was introduced in the form of a marked susceptibility to *Black Spot*, which is fortunately somewhat counterbalanced by greater resistance to *Mildew*. Thanks to its predisposition to *Black Spot*, *Soleil d'Or* is hardly worth growing to-day.

Rayon d'Or, another creation of Pernet-Ducher, was the next milestone on the road to the *Ideal Yellow Garden Rose*, and a beautiful rose it proved to be, combining the refinement of the *Tea* rose with the rich, pure yellow of the *Austrian Briar*. Unfortunately, although hardy, it lacked constitution, and it was found that plants tended to slowly but surely peter out in the most disappointing fashion.

Then came *Sunburst*, a most beautiful rose but unreliable in colour, especially in hot weather, with stalks too weak to hold its blooms well. Nevertheless it is still grown for the exquisite beauty of its form.

In 1915, *Constance* was introduced as an improved *Rayon d'Or*, but although its colour was, if anything, even

richer, its constitution still left much to be desired—at least for Canadian gardens.

Meanwhile British growers had not been idle, and some very fine yellow roses of the Pernetiana class soon appeared. The most remarkable of these were Alex. Dickson & Son's Mrs. Wemyss Quin and McGredy's Golden Emblem and Christine. Those three roses have proved very successful and popular in England, and have had a considerable degree of popularity on this continent as well. Mrs. W. Quin has fine form in the early stages of its bloom but is not a very strong shade of yellow. While some Ontario rosarians have had indifferent success with it, others have grown it magnificently—as in the Civic Rose Garden at St. Catharines. Golden Emblem has much the finest colour of the three and produces magnificent blooms when well established. While the plants are small, however, they seem somewhat tender and require coddling, although later they will grow with splendid vigour. Christine is essentially a bedding rose, as it does not grow very high but branches and blooms with wonderful freedom. In colour it is a bright canary yellow. Its hardiness seems to be open to question in some parts of Ontario. Another yellow rose which appeared about the same time as the last mentioned, is Margaret Dickson Hamill, which is classed as a Hybrid Tea. It is a rose which I do not hesitate to recommend although it suffers from the handicap of a somewhat weak neck. In growth, hardiness, form and freedom of bloom it leaves little to be desired and its colour is most beautiful, being a rich yellow lightly washed with carmine.

The Duchess of Wellington is another fine Hybrid Tea which grows excellently and bears large blooms, not very double but highly decorative with a fruity fragrance that is almost unique. Its colour is a strong yellow, rather a buff stained with crimson.

Within the last few years, however, a number of very remarkable yellow roses have been introduced, several of which have already proved their worth as garden roses. The finest of these appears to be Pernet-Ducher's wonderful rose which he named after his eldest son who was killed in the War—Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. It is notable, first of all, for its astonishing vigour and freedom of bloom. I

have seen small plants during their first season grow to a height of over two feet and bear numerous flowers of exhibition size. When well established the plants, which are usually hardy, will easily reach a height of thirty inches or more and bloom from June until frost. Forced under glass they can be made to produce stems three to four feet in length and blooms of astonishing size. The foliage is abundant and of a beautiful glossy light green; the colour of the blooms is a very pure yellow, which perhaps is best described as a deep canary yellow, and this colour is retained unusually well under strong sun. It is indeed a sun-loving rose and our hot Ontario summers are to its liking; too frequent rain tends to spoil its buds. The only faults I have found in this rose are a lack of perfume and rather poor form to most of the flowers, although occasional specimens will come beautifully pointed.

Several new British introductions are now making a strong bid for popularity, of which the Rev. F. Page Roberts, introduced by Ben Cant & Son, has impressed me most. I have grown it for two years and find that while it is not very prolific, it possesses many fine points. It is quite hardy, with a good constitution, throwing up strong shoots clothed in particularly handsome bronze-green foliage and bearing large blooms, somewhat in the style of the Duchess of Wellington but much fuller, with a heart of rich golden yellow. They can boast, too, of a most delicious perfume.

Mable Morse is another fine rose, and it promises to oust Golden Emblem from its place. It is a deep, rich yellow which holds well, is sweet-scented and has excellent form. While not appearing to have the wonderful vigour of Claudius Pernet, it has a particularly good habit of growth and when well established is reported to bear very large blooms with great freedom. Having only grown it for one season, I am not prepared to verify this. Others report that it is immune to mildew, which is a strong point in its favour. I have found, however, that it is not equally immune to Black Spot.

It would be unfair to close without mention of several new yellow roses of which I have had no experience as yet. Florence M. Izzard, for instance, is remarkable for not only colour but exceptionally fine form, being as beautifully pointed

as a Tea Rose. Recent reports state that it will not produce such large blooms as Mable Morse or Claudius Pernet. Its growth, however, is strong and altogether it should be well worth growing. Mrs. Arthur Johnston is another rose of fine colour and good form and makes up for the rather small size of its blossoms by bearing them in great profusion. Mary Merryweather also has excellent form and colour.

Among orange-coloured roses, Lady Roundway is the latest comer and probably the loveliest of all. Aspirant Marcel Rouyer is said to be another masterpiece of Pernet-Ducher's. Emma Wright I can vouch for as a charming decorative and bedding rose, only semi-double but of lovely colour, changing from an orange to a rich salmon pink. It grows and blooms particularly well.

Lastly we must mention a rose which was introduced in 1921 as a golden yellow Hybrid Perpetual, under the name of Eugene Barbier. After growing it for two years I can find nothing to justify its claim to be called an H.P. at all. It is soft-wooded, with typical glossy Pernotiana foliage, and refuses to grow more than one foot high. The blooms are large, very double but weak in colour—a pale buff, yet they have a certain fascination about them, especially for those who own to a weakness for the big cabbage type of rose, such as Paul Neyron. But Eugene's stumpy little plant in the midst of five and six foot canes of the Hybrid Perpetuals is, to say the least of it, absurd.

The Garden Party at Mr. Barry Hayes

(Described by MISS BEARDMORE and MISS YATES)

On the 19th of July the members of the Rose Society of Ontario were hospitably invited to a Garden Party given by Mr. Barry Hayes at Donnybrook, his delightful property in North Toronto, overlooking the Rosedale Golf Course.

It was a charming afternoon and the grounds were seen to great advantage by about 100 members. The generous host received on the lawn, assisted by his Mother and many of his delightful family of young people and the President of the R.S.O., Miss Helen Beardmore. A Marquee had been erected near the shade of a wonderful Catalpa tree in

full bloom, grateful cool drinks were provided here before the visitors proceeded to make the grand tour of the garden; the Mecca of which was, of course, the collection of roses so much beloved of their owner.

The grounds are bordered by wooded slopes through which pathways wind down towards the Golf Course. Here thousands of bulbs, ferns and irises have been planted so as to give a sweetly informal effect. A level look-out has been arranged for half-way down the hill so that a vista of the Course is seen.

The Rose Garden itself lies to the east of the house, and is reached across a wide lawn surrounded by over 350 ft. by 8 ft. of handsome perennial borders, at that time in full bloom. These borders are backed by a fine hedge, behind which a bank slopes down to the roses. An opening in this hedge and a flight of steps lead directly into the rose garden. Not only privacy is secured in this way but shelter from prevailing winds, and an opportunity given for quantities of wickuriana roses and their hybrids to creep at will, in the way they enjoy best, on a sunny bank.

The soil is naturally a sandy one, but it has been improved and treated specially with clay and humus to provide good growing for the rose bushes. These are planted in long, narrow, rectangular beds, on a level stretch of lawn which slopes off abruptly to the north, giving the necessary good drainage.

In Mr. Barry Hayes' garden there are about 800 rose bushes, among which the H.P.'s predominate. All the old favorites were in fine bloom for the garden party; among the pernetianas some of the newer yellows were doing well, but the pride of the garden may be said to be its standard rose trees. For these difficult subjects the varieties used were "Maud Cummings," "Lord Allenby," and, the one reported as the most floriferous, "Windermere." There were as many as 2 dozen Moss roses, of which "Pink Beauty" seems the pet of the house.

Those in charge of the rose garden report that spraying twice in one day was the usual practice followed for aphids.

After the visit to the roses the shade of the spacious Eastern verandah was very welcome, and here the members

of the R.S.O. were entertained with delicious tea, sandwiches, cake and goodies of all kinds. Cordiality, good cheer, and a warm interest in rose gardeners radiated from the personality of the host, whose successful party, it is hoped, is a pioneer for four others to be held in other rose gardens during 1925.

Amateur Rose Growing at a Glance

Place Your Beds in an open space, away from trees, with shelter on the north and partial shade on south if possible.

Make Your Beds of clay or sandy loam, well worked, two feet deep with broken tiles or stones in the bottom for drainage.

Plant Your Roses with the crown or graft 2 inches below the surface with the roots well spread out and the soil well dampened. Pack the soil firmly around the roots so there is no danger of an air space or pocket. Stamp the soil down well to within 2 inches of the top and fill it in the next day.

Prune Your Roses severely if you want quality. Cut back young dwarf roses until only 3 or 4 shoots remain, and cut these just above the second or third bud with a sharp knife.

Prune Your Climbers down to 1 or 2 shoots when planting. After the bloom is over cut back the shoots which have flowered profusely and leave the new shoots to develop for next year. When your climber is several years old you can leave the strong shoots to throw out new growth.

Watch Your Bushes for Suckers.—If a new shoot springs up from the base of the rose beneath the earth, always dig down and see where it is coming from. If it is growing below the graft, cut it away before it saps the rose.

In June and July cut your roses with good stems to strengthen your bushes, and after they have flowered well give your beds a dressing of nitrate of soda or bone meal or dried blood, 2 ounces to a square yard, well watered in.

If Your Roses Have Aphis, spray with Lifebuoy Soap or Whale Oil Soap, a quarter pound to a gallon of water, applied warm and always on two consecutive days.

If Your Roses Have Mildew or Black-spot read page 33 of this issue.

If Your Roses Have Caterpillars or Worms you must pick them off by hand.

Some "Nevers" to Remember

Never plant roses, climbers or dwarfs, against a brick or stone house or wall; nor in a passage with a draught blowing through it; nor in an exposed and windy place with no shelter from the north. Never be afraid to prune severely weak or new bushes, and don't be sentimental about disbudding—have one perfect rose rather than a cluster of poor ones.

Never leave dead roses on your bushes—cut them off above the second or third leaf from the bottom.

Never water your roses in the evening. Get up early and water them before breakfast—you may save yourself the exertion of having to fight mildew.

Reports

Rose Demonstration Garden of the Horticultural Council

By H. J. MOORE, Professional Representative to the Canadian Council of Horticulture.

The area consists of about one acre, of which one-half has been planted. There are 135 varieties composed of Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Rugosas, Baby Polyanthas, Ramblers, Standard or Tree Roses, and others.

The donors are: Messrs. Merryweather, Agent Mr. Brush, Toronto; McCready & Sons, Agent Mr. Lyon, Toronto; Storrs & Harrison, Painsville, Ohio; Prior & Sons, Colchester, England; McConnell Nurseries, Port Burwell; F. J. Grootendorst, Holland; F. Cant & Co., Colchester, England; Good & Reese, Springfield, Ohio; Dingee & Conrad, New Jersey; Rosedale Nurseries, Parrytown, N.Y.; Van Thor & Blokker, Holland.

There were in all 1,100 rose bushes planted during the spring of 1924, of which at least 90% have become established. An ornamental fence is in course of erection around the plot, and it is also proposed to beautify the extremities

and approaches by means of plantings of perennials and shrubs, and to plant an avenue of trees along the approach from the street proper. For this purpose a plan is being prepared.

For future development there is enough land available, and as further requests have been made by Rose Growers for areas in which to demonstrate their roses, expansion will likely take place next spring.

The committee in charge of the plot at Markham is an energetic and enthusiastic one and worthy of the support of every member of the Ontario Rose Society in its endeavour to demonstrate the possibilities of Rose Culture in the section of Ontario in which it functions.

As representative for Ontario of the Canadian Horticultural Council's Plant Registration Committee, in connection with which the Markham Rose Demonstration Garden was established, may I request that as many members of the Ontario Rose Society as possible visit the Garden during the summer of 1925 to see at first hand the valuable and helpful nature of the work which has been carried out.

The Garden is located right in the heart of Markham village, in a readily accessible position, being only one block from the main street and on the east side. An area in proximity has been set aside as a park, thus rendering the position an ideal one as building operations are not likely to interfere with subsequent development.

Hamilton Demonstration Rose Garden

By W. E. GROVES, Representative of the Florists and Gardeners Association.

A demonstration rose garden has been started at Hamilton, Ontario, during the past year. The idea, first conceived by the Hamilton Horticultural Society, was laid before the Parks Board who quite readily agreed to co-operate. The Society contributed an amount towards the purchase of plants, and the Parks Board agreed to establish the garden. An acre of ground in Gage Park, one of the newer city parks, has been allotted, the area being tastefully

designed and laid out to fit in with the general development of the park. About two thousand roses were planted, the large percentage of these being Hybrid Tea varieties. This does not complete the planting and it is proposed to do this in the spring of 1925. A large number of rose varieties and species will then be planted. The plants will be properly labelled and the result be one of the best rose gardens in the Province. Though the garden is in one of the parks, some arrangement will be made to permanently identify the Horticultural Society with the work. A small committee of society members at present interesting itself in the venture, is recognized by the parks board as advisors, and the garden is also recognized by the Canadian Horticultural Council as one of its demonstration gardens. It is probable that with the facilities provided at Hamilton a number of trials will be made by the Council Plant Registration Committee. No commercial advertising of any kind is to be allowed in connection with the garden and it will continue to be quite free from any commercial influence.

Lake Shore Branch of the Rose Society of Ontario

By THOS. M. STAUNTON

The Second Annual Rose Show in connection with the Lake Shore Branch of the Rose Society was held under the auspices of the New Toronto Horticultural Society on July 12th, 1924, in the Central School, New Toronto.

The outstanding features were the remarkable quality of bloom and much improved staying powers of the exhibits.

The entries numbered 85, with 27 exhibitors competing in 14 classes. The blooms exhibited were very fine and would compare favourably with the best at larger and more prominent shows. The basket displays came in for very favourable comment. The wide range of varieties shown was also noted.

There seems to be no doubt as to the many advantages possessed by the Lake Shore district for growing roses if one may gauge this by the many wonderful specimens both as

to strong growth and color which were displayed. Located close to the Lake Shore and with a heavy clay soil, the gardens of this district show in an emphatic manner that the best natural conditions are present for rose growing.

The principal award at this Show was the Ontario Rose Society Diploma for the best rose in the Show. This was won by Mrs. T. M. Staunton with a magnificent specimen of Columbia, in the opinion of the judges this bloom was nothing short of perfect.

A diploma of special merit was awarded Mrs. G. C. Warner for a fine specimen of yellow rose, Irish Elegance. A diploma of special merit was awarded the New Toronto Horticultural Society for a fine display contributed by the members.

The sixth Annual Show of the New Toronto Horticultural Society, held in the Central School, New Toronto, on Sept. 20th, 1924, included as one of the prominent features a Rose Section consisting of 63 entries in 9 classes, and in spite of the late date, a remarkable quality of bloom was in evidence and still further emphasises the desirability of this Lake Shore district for rose growing. Many growers cut bloom daily from July 10th to November 15th, and sometimes later.

With all these advantages of ideal growing conditions and a large and enthusiastic body of growers, it should be possible to organize a large and vigorous branch of the Rose Society in this district.

Roses in the Province of British Columbia

By PROF. F. E. BUCK, University of British Columbia.

In the province of British Columbia there are three aspects of rose-growing which are of interest. These aspects may be considered under separate headings.

Roses of Popular Favour

In a province where British traditions and customs are so pronounced it is only natural that the rose should have an important place in the affections of the people. Climate also, in this province, favours the culture of the rose. As a

result of these two and other factors each year sees a steadily increasing demand for roses. The bush, or bedding rose, is in greatest demand, but it is also surprising how many people favour the "standard" or tree rose.

Climbing roses in early July are truly a wonderful sight. One or two examples of rose-covered homes in the city of Vancouver attract sight-seers by the thousands. Climbing Caroline Testout is a favorite for this purpose. American Pillar, Alberic Barbier, Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa and others are also used to good effect. Many climbing roses are also grown on pergola, arch, summer-house and entrance-porch, always doing well and attracting the attention of the passer-by.

In most parts of the province planting is best done in the autumn. Pruning is more often left until the spring. Those who grow for exhibition prune much more severely than those who grow for garden bloom. Mildew in some seasons is troublesome. Summing up under this heading, "Roses succeed splendidly in many parts of British Columbia, and are growing in popular favour."

Roses and Rose Shows

Those in the province who grow roses after the manner of the great British rosarians, grow many of their roses, of course, for exhibition purposes.

With the rose-show or exhibition in mind it is only natural that many rosarians should be keenly interested in the newer varieties. These newer varieties are imported from the British Isles, Europe and the United States, and generally arrive here in the fall.

The best opportunity for the public to see the newer varieties is at one or more of the fine rose-shows held in the larger cities—particularly Vancouver.

To some small extent roses are used as planting material in the public parks, and one of the Service Clubs of the city of Vancouver has established a "rose-garden" in Stanley Park which is well looked after and is attractive throughout the year.

An attempt has been made to establish a Provincial Rose Society, but so far the suggestion has not met with great favour. A Provincial Horticultural Society is favoured

instead, which might be expected to look after both a rose and other **provincial** flower shows.

Without doubt, one "**big** rose show" for the province would function as a great boosting agency for rose-growing, and would further stimulate a more lively interest in the third phase of rose-growing to be considered next.

The Commercial Phase

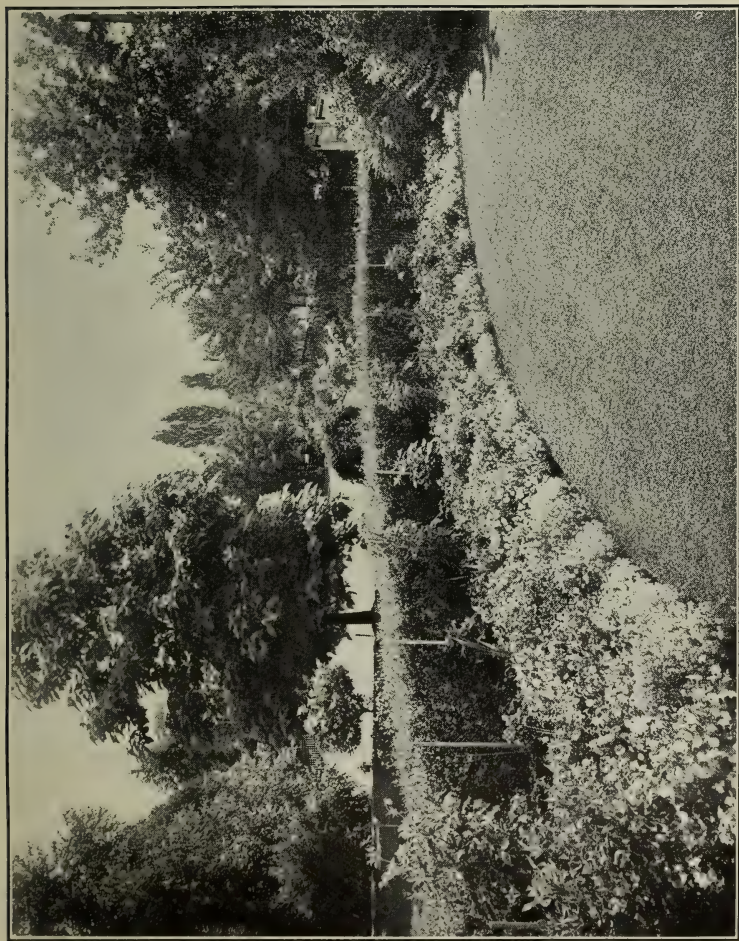
The various nursery companies and rose specialists of the province already have considerable acreage in rose plants. Mr. W. T. Macoun and others, whose opinion on such a matter count, have expressed themselves as greatly impressed with the fine plants produced under nursery conditions. The possibilities in this connection are certainly encouraging.

While, as stated in an earlier paragraph, it is true that we import a great many rose plants each year, it is also true and most significant that during the past two years we have exported rose plants to other parts of Canada, and to the United States. Space will not permit further enlargement on this point.

One other significant point in connection with the commercial production of roses is that the question of a good "**stock**" on which to bud or work garden roses is being investigated by the University and by several nurserymen. Our native stock, *Rosa nutkana*, gives good promise. This has been reported on in an article contributed to an earlier "Rose Annual." One nurseryman is particularly successful with *rosa multiflora* stock raised from seed imported from Japan. With him a very high percentage of buds have taken when this stock has been used. The plants also are extremely healthy.

British Columbia grown roses, before many years, should have an enviable reputation throughout the rest of the Dominion.

"The rush of the stream for joy,
And the song of the birds for mirth,
And you're nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth."



View in garden at "Donnybrook," Mr. Barry Hayes' home in North Toronto.

Notes on Roses at the Central Experimental Farm Ottawa, Ont.

By ISABELLA PRESTON, Specialist in Ornamental Gardening.

The season of 1924 has been a good one for roses as there was more rain than usual and not many very hot days which so frequently occur in July and August. The varieties of roses mentioned in last year's notes have all continued to do well, and Earl Haig, which was not up to expectations the first year, was full of bloom all season, and although the colour goes off a little sometimes it is well worth growing, for it is very fragrant. Lady Maureen Stewart is not a strong grower, but its flowers are a beautiful shade and good shape.

The two white varieties, Edel and Edith Cavell, wintered satisfactorily and bloomed well. Mrs. Henry Morse, a very beautiful pink rose, does well here and is very well spoken of in English magazines this year, although it is said to be subject to mildew. Mme. Caristie Martel is an attractive yellow variety. Chas. Dingee made good growth and was constantly in bloom. It is a very delicate shade of pink.

Una Wallace, a beautiful shade of cherry rose, did well and attracted much attention from visitors for its colour and shape. Mrs. C. E. Pearson is described as a superior "Lyon rose." It certainly made a fine show in our garden.

Mrs. Ramon de Escofet is a very vigorous grower under our conditions. Its colour is described as flame crimson.

La France Victorieuse. It is doubtful if the plant is vigorous enough but the flowers are very large and double. Silvery carmine pink is the catalogue description of the colour which is very beautiful.

The polyantha pompons were very satisfactory again this year, some of them were full of bloom when covered for winter. One well known variety, "Jessie," should however be discarded. For the last two seasons the plants were covered with half opened blooms but never developed fully and it seems that the same thing occurs in Great Britain and also in the greenhouse grown plants in Ontario.

The Hybrid Musk roses wintered well and are worthy of a place in the Rose Garden. They are not true climbers as they only grow from 4 to 5 feet in height.

Moonlight, Pax, Prosperity are all creamy white and fragrant, but the individual blooms and the size of the cluster vary. They are very attractive with their dark glossy foliage, and they bloom all season.

Clytemnestra is about 3 ft. tall here and the buds are a very effective coppery shade and the open flower chamois yellow.

Of the climbing roses, Paul's Scarlet Climber is the most brilliant of all and it lasts well in bloom. Chatillon is a very vigorous grower with large clusters of single pink flowers. Pemberton's White Rambler is a vigorous growing double white. This year we have grown some of the new American kinds, but it is too soon to say how they will succeed. In the autumn each of our climbing roses has its branches bent down and covered with a large bottomless box. This is filled with dry leaves and the lid put on to prevent snow and ice from getting inside. We have found this method of protection more satisfactory than just covering with leaves and brush.

Items of Interest from the Canadian Horticultural Council

Mr. W. E. Groves, the representative of the Florists and Gardeners Association on the Council, stated the desire of his association to award a gold medal annually to the person who, in the opinion of the Council, had recorded with the Plant Registration Bureau the best origination during the year preceeding.

* * *

The next annual meeting of the Council will be held in Ottawa on the first Wednesday and Thursday in March.

* * *

We should appreciate having our members send in crop and market news, also brief articles describing some outstanding example of success in growing or marketing. We want this first-hand information for use in our general publicity work.

The attention of the office of the C.H.C. has recently been directed to an advertisement in which is described a supremely wonderful new creation, only a few roots of which are available at a high price. Upon investigation it was ascertained that the variety advertised was common under its proper name, the only new features about it being its false name and the exorbitant price. It is suggested that intending purchasers of novelties, the origin of which is not familiar to them, communicate with this office when we shall make every endeavour to secure and provide reliable information.

* * *

Horticulturists in Canada should make greater use of the valuable publications available, free upon request to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and to the Publications Branch of the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture. A recent list of the publications available in Canada, both Provincial and Dominion, may be found in the Canadian Horticultural Review.

Pot-Pourri

Sir James Barrie said that memory was given to us so that we might have roses in December. If you have a jar of Pot-Pourri sending its fragrance through your living-room you will find it a great aid in conjuring up a vision of your June roses.

We are indebted to Mrs. J. F. H. Ussher, Blythwood Road, for the following receipt which she has successfully tested.

Roses should be gathered in the morning and allowed to dry in a cool, dry place. They must be thoroughly dry before being used. Place the leaves in a jar. Have ready $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. mace and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of allspice and cloves, all coarsely ground or pounded in a mortar; half a nutmeg $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. cinnamon broken into bits, 1 oz. powdered orris root, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of dried lavender flowers. Mix these in a bowl and proceed to fill the rose jar with alternate layers of the "stock" and the mixture of spices, etc. A few drops each of several essential oils—rose, geranium, almond, and oil of verbena are good—should be dropped upon the layers as you proceed, and over the whole pour 1 oz. of your favorite toilet water

or eau de Cologne. This is sufficient to fill 2 jars, or one very large one, and it will keep for years.

"Yet the rose has one powerful virtue to boast,
Above all the flowers of the field:
When its leaves are all dead, and fine colors are lost.
Still how sweet a perfume it will yield!

—Isaac Watts.

New Roses for 1924

Aurora (Hymusk, Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1923)—A deep yellow primrose color, very fine flowering, vigorous, free of mildew—a good bedding rose.

Allen Chandler (H.T., Geo. Prince, 1924)—A new Pillar and Climbing rose, semi-double seedling from Hugh Dickson, color a brilliant scarlet. Gold Medal N.R.S., 1923.

Annie Ireland (H.T., A. Dickson & Sons, 1923)—An enormous Druschki-like bloom of pale cream coloring, good shape, pointed centre, vigorous and free from mildew, faintly scented.

Blush Queen (H.T., Frank Cant & Co., 1924)—Sturdy and free flowering, high pointed centre, sweetly scented, soft shade of pink. Certificate of Merit, 1923.

Bessie Chaplin (H.T., Chaplin Bros., Ltd.)—A fine large Rose of a very pleasing shade of pale pink, fragrant, blooms perfect shape, with high pointed centre, vigorous and fairly free of mildew. Gold Medal 1923, N.R.S.

Christine Prior (H.T., S. McGredy & Son, 1924)—Bright rosy red, overlaid and flushed yellow and peach, deep yellow at core, bud long pointed, habit bushy.

Chastity (H.T., Frank Cant & Co., 1924)—Predominating color white, sometimes faint yellow shading at base, perfectly formed blooms, high pointed center, vigorous, fragrant. Certificate of Merit 1923, N.R.S.

Deception (H.T., Geo. Beckwith & Sons, 1923)—Blooms perfect shape, large and sweetly scented, color deep rose, vigorous, an improved Elsie Beckwith. Gold Medal 1923 N.R.S.

- Fragrance** (H.T., Chaplin Bros., 1923)—Good size, color deep crimson, very sweetly scented, growth vigorous. Certificate of Merit 1923 N.R.S.
- Feu Joseph Looymans** (H.T., Looymans & Son)—Color yellow, with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre, buds long and pointed developing into well formed blooms. Gold Medal 1922 Amsterdam.
- Fred. J. Harrison** (H.T., Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1923)—Vigorous growth, free branching habit, dark green foliage, color cardinal red suffused with crimson, fragrant. Gold Medal 1923.
- Gwynne Carr** (H.T., Alex. Dickson & Son, 1923)—Growth, very vigorous, free branching habit, foliage artichoke green, long pointed buds, color shell pink to pale lilac rose, fragrant. Certificate of Merit 1923 N.R.S.
- George H. Mackereth** (H.T., Alex. Dickson & Son, 1923)—Vigorous growth, free branching habit, free flowering, fragrant, deep crimson, shaded velvety maroon. Certificate of Merit 1923 N.R.S.
- Joan Howarth** (H.T., Bees, Ltd., 1923)—An Ophelia type, flesh pink color deepening at base, blooms on strong upright stems. Certificate of Merit Provincial Show, 1923.
- Little Joe** (H.T., D. Prior & Son, 1923)—A semi-single flowering rose, blooms cupped and usually contains five broad substantial petals, color rich velvety scarlet. Certificate of Merit 1923 N.R.S.)
- Lady Charmion** (H.T., Bees, Ltd., 1923)—A decoration rose, with uplifted petals and pointed centre, color scarlet cherry-red, fragrant. Certificate of Merit 1923 N.R.S.
- Mrs. Tresham Gilbey** (H.T., W. E. Chaplin, 1923)—A vigorous growing branching habit, blooms good shape with pointed centre, color salmon-buff, shaded pink, fragrant. Gold Medal 1923 N.R.S.
- Richard E. West** (H.T., Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1923)—Vigorous growth, branching habit, blooms large and full with high pointed centre, color yellow. Certificate of Merit N.R.S. 1923.

Shot Silk (H.T., Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1923)—A fairly vigorous rose. The blooms on short stiff stems, rather round and loosely made, color orange rose overshot with golden yellow, foliage glossy dark green. Gold Medal 1923 N.R.S.

Souv. H. A. Verschuren (H.T., Verschuren, 1922)—This is a magnificent rose, large, full and perfectly shaped flowers, color yellow, passing to orange yellow, buds long and pointed, fragrant. Gold Medals at Rotterdam and Spa 1922.

The Constitution

I. The members of the Society hereby constitute themselves The Rose Society of Ontario, the seat of which shall be at Toronto, where the Records and Library shall be kept.

II. The purposes of the Society are to study, cultivate and exhibit Roses, award prizes for cultivation, exhibition of and essays upon Roses and Rose Culture. To acquire a Library on Rose Culture and generally to further and encourage the cultivation and study of Roses.

III. The Society shall consist of its Members and such additional persons as shall from time to time be recommended for admission to membership by the Committee, on payment of the fees prescribed by the rules.

IV. The members of the Society shall elect by Ballot from amongst themselves a committee, to consist of twenty members, of whom six shall form an Advisory Board, and such Committee shall make rules, and perform all executive and administrative duties; and six shall form a quorum. The Committee shall elect a President and four Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for one year, and shall be eligible for re-election.

V. The Committee shall hold office for one year from the date of their election, and until their successors shall be elected, and all members thereof shall be eligible for re-election.

VI. The Committee shall appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer, both of which offices may be held by one person,

who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Committee, and shall perform such duties as the Committee may direct.

VII. Any member of the Committee, who shall be successively absent from three duly called meetings thereof, without the consent of the Committee, shall thereupon cease to be a Member of the Committee, who may then proceed to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided.

VIII. If any vacancy occurs in the Committee, by the death, resignation or inability to act, of any of the members thereof, the other members of the Committee may appoint another to fill his or her place, to hold office on the same terms as the other members of the Committee.

IX. The members of the Society in any city or town or other districts of Ontario to be defined by the Committee, may, with the approval of the Committee, appoint a sub-committee, for such city or town or other district, and may elect a presiding officer thereof, to be called the (name of the city, town or district) Vice-President, and subject to the approval of the Committee for the management of such local affairs of the Society, not inconsistent with the Constitution and Rules, as may be necessary, and members so acting may adopt the name of the Rose Society of Ontario (name or city, town or district) Branch.

X. Exhibitions shall be held in Toronto, at times to be appointed by the Committee, at which prizes may be given.

XI. All competitions for prizes shall be divided in the following classes:

Class 1.—Professional.—Comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade of growing and selling flowers.

Class 2.—Semi-Professional.—Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but keep gardeners, not otherwise employed.

Class 3.—Semi-Amateur.—Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but have the occasional assistance of gardeners in the cultivation of Roses, not solely employed by themselves.

Class 4.—Amateur.—Comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of any gardeners.

Class 5.—Amateur or Semi-Amateur may compete in the Professional or Semi-Professional classes, but the Professional or the Semi-Professional may NOT compete in the Amateur or Semi-Amateur Classes.

XII. The Constitution may be changed in any respect, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting of the Society.

XIII. A general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held at such place in the City of Toronto as the Committee shall appoint, in the month of December in each year, on such day as the Committee shall appoint, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Committee of all matters of interest and business during the preceding year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of the Society, and at such meeting, a full statement of the finance of the Society shall be submitted to the meeting by the Committee for the year. Notice of such annual meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Society not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

Rules

For the benefit of those wishing to join the Society, we here print the rules. Membership in the Society gives opportunity of obtaining personal assistance in Rose growing by sending a letter, with questions clearly stated and stamped envelope enclosed, to the Hon.-Secretary, Miss Mildred Galbraith, No. 4 Aberdeen Club, Bain Ave., Toronto, also of visiting the exhibitions and of receiving a copy of the Annual.

RULES OF THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

1. The subscription to the Rose Society of Ontario shall be one dollar per annum for ordinary members, and five dollars for sustaining members, payable in advance on the

date of the annual meeting, and not later than the first day of January of each year.

2. A newly elected member, on being notified of his or her election, shall forthwith pay his subscription for the year.

3. If a member is elected after September in any year and before the following January, his or her subscription shall be taken as for the following year.

4. Any member may, upon payment of fifteen dollars, (\$15.00) be declared a life member.

5. The Committee may form such Sub-Committees as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

6. Lectures and instructions upon Roses and their culture shall be given under the auspices of the Society, at such times and places as the Committee may determine, but such lectures and instructions shall not disqualify any member attending them from exhibiting in Class 4, according to the Constitution.

7. The Committee shall have power to appoint such persons, not necessarily members of the Society, as may be necessary for arranging for the Exhibition.

8. That any out-of-town Rose or Horticultural Society desirous of a medal from the Rose Society of Ontario, may have same by the payment of an affiliation fee of \$5.00 on the part of the organization concerned, or the presence in the locality of the Exhibition of 10 members of the Rose Society of Ontario.

"Two roses on one slender spray
In sweet communion grew;
Together hailed the morning ray
And drank the evening dew."

—Montgomery.

List of Members

LIFE MEMBERS

Adam, Mrs. G. G.	160 St. George St.
Aikins, Mrs. W. H. B.	134 Bloor St. W.
Ames, Mrs. A. E.	Glen Stewart, Kingston Rd.
Armour, Miss M. E.	48 Boswell Ave.
Bertram, Mr. H.	Dundas, Ont.
Baldwin, Dr. J. M.	147 Farnham Ave.
Beardmore, Miss H. L.	Meadowvale, Ont.
Beck, Sir Adam	London, Ont.
Board of Park Management.	St. Catharines, Ont.
Bristol, Mrs. Edmund	179 Beverley St.
Burden, Mrs. C. E.	494 Avenue Road
Burden, Mr. C. E.	494 Avenue Road
Christie, Mrs. R. J.	29 Queen's Park
Christie, Mr. R. J.	29 Queen's Park
Cox, Mr. H. C.	Oakville, Ont.
Dewart, Mrs. H. H.	5 Elmsley Place
Eaton, Lady	480 Davenport Road
Flavelle, Sir Joseph	Queen's Park
George, Mr. W. K.	71 Highlands Ave.
Gibbons, Mrs. J. J.	120 Roxborough St. E.
Gow, Lt.-Col. Walter	21 Chestnut Park Road
Hamilton, Mrs. L. A.	31 St. Joseph St.
Hobbs, Mr. Thomas S.	London, Ont.
Holden, Mrs. J. B.	31 Roxboro Ave.
Holden, Mr. J. B.	31 Roxboro Ave.
Holmstead, Mr. A. W.	45 Dunvegan Road
Heward, Mrs. Aubrey D.	Oakville, Ont.
Heward, Mr. Aubrey D.	Oakville, Ont.
Howard, Mrs. Lewis	131 Madison Ave.
Howard, Mr. Lewis	131 Madison Ave.
Jarvis, Miss Bertha	34 Prince Arthur Ave.
Laidlaw, Mr. R. G.	35 Jackes Ave.
Light, Mr. P. S.	115 Wellington St., Ottawa
Lyon, Mrs. W. H.	85 Isabella Street
Lyon, Mr. W. H.	85 Isabella Street
Mackendrick, Col. W. G., D.S.O.	Chestnut Point, Oakville
McMichael, Mr. S. B.	98 Roxborough St. W.
Miskelly, Mrs. William M.	60 Pine Crescent
Miskelly, Mr. William M.	60 Pine Crescent
Moore, Mr. W. H.	10 Cluny Ave.
Nerlich, Mr. Henry	78 Chestnut Park Road
Osler, Mrs. F. G.	16 Rosedale Road
Patterson, Mrs. A. B.	11 Bedford Road
Rogers, Mrs. Alfred	40 Glen Road
Rolph, Dr. A. H.	160 St. George St.
Rolph, Mr. F. A.	42 Edgar Ave.
Roy, Mr. W. Ormiston	207 Papineau Ave., Montreal
Sheppard, Mrs. O. B.	288 Russell Hill Road

Sifton, Sir Clifford.....	225 St. George St.
Temple, Mrs. Chas. A.....	398 Palmerston Ave.
Tilley, Mrs. W. N.....	488 Avenue Road
Thomson, Mrs. J. B.....	151 Rusholm Rd.
Warren, Mrs. H. D.....	95 Wellesley St.
White, Mr. W. R., K.C.....	Pembroke, Ont.

HON. LIFE MEMBERS

Freemantle, Mr. A. H. O.....	
Gibbons, Mr. J. J.....	120 Roxborough St. E.
Maccoomb, Mr. Albert.....	16 Johnston St.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Arnold, Mr. Harry.....	Richmond Hill
Baker, Miss Francis.....	47 Archdeen Ave., Hamilton
Burgoyne, Major H. B.....	St. Catharines
Brush, Mr. S. B.....	32 Lowther Ave.
Case, Mrs. Allan.....	34 Warren Road
Clark, Mrs. A. R.....	482 Avenue Road
Clark, Mrs. L. H.....	6 Clarendon Crescent
Daudeseux, Mr. Pierre.....	375 Crawford St.
Dunlop, Mr. J. H.....	Richmond Hill
Dunlop, Mr. Frank W.....	Richmond Hill
Dunington-Grubb, Mrs. L. A.....	15 Asterly St.
Harcourt, Mrs. F. W.....	179 Poplar Plains Road
Harcourt, Mr. R. W.....	158 Blythwood Road
Hayes, Mr. F. Barry.....	"Donnybrook," Snowdon Ave.
Johnston, Mr. David.....	429 Palmerston Blvd.
Kent, Mr. F. A.....	906 Kent Bldg., Yonge St.
Laidlaw, Miss Margaret.....	32 Sherbourne North
Lefroy, Mr. E. B.....	120 Warren Road
Macdonald, Mrs. W. Campbell.....	127 St. George St.
McClain, Mr. R. Watson.....	29 Dunbar Road
McDonald, Mr. Kenneth.....	Market Sq., Ottawa
McLaughlin, Mr. R. S.....	Oshawa, Ont.
Mitchell, Mr. P. H.....	1003 Bk. of Hamilton Bldg.
MacLennan, Prof. A. H.....	O.A. College, Guelph
Morton, Mr. E. L.....	11 Norwood Road
Paterson, Mrs. J. D.....	Woodstock, Ont.
Peacock, Mrs. E. R.....	1 Crescent Road
Taylor, Mr. A. J. T.....	2 Clarendon Cres.
Tomlinson, Prof. A. H.....	O.A. College, Guelph
Roberts, Mr. A. W. S.....	137 Blythwood Road
Reaves, Mrs. Campbell.....	165 St. George St.
Rolph, Dr. A. H.....	160 St. George St.
Snively, Major A. C.....	20 Heathdale Road
Smith, Mrs. J. F.....	10 May St.
Wrong, Prof. G. M.....	73 Walmer Road
Wood, Mr. E. R.....	Bayview

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Adam, Mr. G. G.	160 St. George St.
Adams, Mr. Ernest A.	130 Glebeholm Blvd.
Adamson, Mrs. Agar	Grove Farm, Port Credit, Ont.
Agar, Mr. C. J.	95 Macpherson Ave.
Allan, Lt.-Col. J. A. W.	45 Oakmount Rd.
Allan, Mr. John G.	79 Strathmore Blvd.
Allanson, Mr. H. E.	144 Evelyn Cres.
Allcott, Mr. Geo.	83 Colborne St.
Allen, Mr. L. F.	109 Helena Ave.
Allen, Mrs. Mary	27 Hillcrest Ave., Hamilton
Ambrose, Mr. H. S.	126 Aberdeen Ave., Hamilton
Anderson, Mr. W. H.	Barriefield, Ont.
Archibald, Mr. E.	656 Annette St.
Argles, Miss M. G.	170 Roehampton
Armour, Mrs. Eric	37 Castle Frank Road
Armstrong, Mrs. A.	376 Sumach St.
Armstrong, Mr. H. D.	38 Wheeler Ave.
Ashfield, Mr. J.	Westboro, Ont.
Austin, Miss Adele H.	65 Oriole Road
Austin, Miss I. S.	Vice-Prin. Public School, New Toronto, Ont.
Aylesworth, Mrs. F.	109 Woodlawn Ave. West
Baeker, Mr. Alfred	Brussels, Ont.
Bailey, Mr. C. F.	Dom. Exp. Farm, Fredericton, N.B.
Bailey, Mr. Herbert	92 Oriole Road
Bain, Mrs. James W.	36 Forest Hill Road
Baker, Mrs. Frank	187 Wychwood Ave.
Baker, Mrs. Geo. A.	44 Jackes Ave.
Baldwin, Mr. R. W. Y.	Box 708 Paris, Ont.
Ball, Miss M. L.	104 Broadway
Banskham, Mr. Chas.	28 High Park Blvd.
Barr, Mrs. W. J.	99 Walmer Road
Barbour, Mrs. D.	561 Clinton St.
Barber, Mr. F. J.	20 Elmira Ave., Mt. Dennis
Bates, Mr. G.	37 Muriel St.
Bayley, Mrs. George	368 Russell Hill Road
Beatty, Mrs. M. J.	Fergus, Ont.
Bennett, Mr. E. J.	1532 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
Bennett, Dr. F. E.	St. Thomas, Ont.
Bertram, Mr. George M.	46 Montclair Ave.
Bertram, Mr. H. G.	Dundas, Ont.
Binnie, Miss Amy	6 Wellswood Ave.
Blundell, Mrs. A. M.	R.R. No. 3, St. Catharines, Ont.
Blunn, Mr. C. J. (F.R.H.S.)	51 Howard St.
Boag, Mr. W. G.	1522 Bathurst St.
Boddington, Dr.	233 Bloor St. West
Booth, Mrs. G. W.	Warren Rd.
Botten, Mr. B.	19 Dale Ave.
Bouvier, Mrs. L. P.	27 Parkwood Road
Bowman, Mr. C. A.	579 Dundas St., London, Ont.
Bradbury, Mrs. A. W.	Birch Cliff, Ont.

Bradbury, Mr. A. W.	Birch Cliff, Ont.
Branhill, Mr. G. G.	Simcoe, Ont.
Briggs, Mrs. A. W.	Port Credit, Ont.
Brimacombe, Mr. W. H.	Box 189 Bowmanville, Ont.
Brock, Miss M. G.	21 Queen's Park
Brook, Mrs. E. Ethel Drew	62 Moore Ave.
Brown, Mr. J. A.	166 Indian Road
Brown, Mrs. R. C.	65 Clarendon Ave.
Buck, Prof. F. E.	University of B.C., Vancouver
Bucke, Mr. William A.	30 Walmer Road
Bull, Mr. L. J. C.	Brampton, Ont.
Burden, Mr. Wm. M.	130 Balmoral Ave.
Burgoyne, Miss C. E.	15 Trafalgar St., St. Catharines
Burk, Mr. E. C.	24 Highview Crest
Burls, Mrs. Charles	338 Rusholme Road
Calvert, Mr. C. E.	34 Huntley St.
Callow, Mrs. A.	54 Scollard St.
Cameron, Mrs. I. H.	291 Sherbourne St.
Cameron, Mr. J. A. C.	100 Binscarth Road
Camp, Mrs. G. F.	4 Hillcrest Ave., St. Catharines
Carswell, Mrs. F. G.	212 King St. E., Oshawa
Cassels, Miss A.	72 Clarendon Ave.
Cattanach, Mr. E. C.	68 Prince Arthur Ave.
Chadwick, Mr. Bryan	107 Howland Ave.
Chadwick, Mrs. E. A.	633 Huron St.
Chambers, Mr. C. E.	13 Starr Ave.
Clark, Mr. H. A.	935 Woodbine Ave.
Clatworthy, Mrs. E. C.	54 Regal Road
Clatworthy, Mr. C. G.	54 Regal Road
Clay, Mr. W. H.	2178 Gerrard St. East
Coats, Mr. William	Goderich, Ont.
Coleman, Miss	476 Huron St.
Coles, Mrs. W. H.	128 Howland Ave.
Cooper, Mrs. W. B.	15 Avenue Road
Cornnell, Mr. J. S. G.	21 Elgin Ave.
Cornnell, Miss Jeanette	21 Elgin Ave.
Cosh, Mr. Geo.	Ormscliff Cottage, Mimico Beach, Ont.
Cox, Mrs. Alfred W.	Box 295, Paris, Ont.
Crabbe, Miss M.	52 Hammersmith
Craig, Mr. John	"Donnybrook Cottage," Snowden Ave.
Craig, Mr. William	6 Drumsnab Road
Craig, Mrs. Wm.	6 Drumsnab Road
Crawford, Mr. F. L.	Milverton, Ont.
Cressman, Mr. A. W.	487 Hunter St., Peterboro
Cronyn, Mr. Hume	580 Dundas St., London, Ont.
Crow, Mr. J. W.	Simcoe, Ont.
Cruickshank, Mr. C. W.	32 Roslin Ave.
Culver, Mr. Thomas	164 Caledonia Ave.
Cutten, Mrs. Lionel	118 Forest Hill Road
Darling, Mrs. A. G.	350 St. Clair W., Apt. R.
Davies, Dr. T. A.	578 Sherbourne St.
Davis, Mrs. W. S.	Oakville, Ont.
Deacon, Mrs. F. H.	2 Elm Ave.

Deacon, Col. F. H.	2 Elm Ave.
Dean, Mrs. M. E.	561 Avenue Road
Denison, Miss M. M.	55 Prince Arthur Ave.
Department of Agriculture	Ottawa, Ont.
Dewar, Mrs. D. B.	12 Herkimer Apts., Hamilton, Ont.
Dilworth, Mr. R. J.	15 Wellington St. West
Dixon, Mr. R. W.	31 Sanford Ave.
Dods, Mrs. J. M.	Alton, Ont.
Dominion Horticultural Council	Ottawa, Ont.
Douglas, Mr. J. R.	361 Waverley St., Ottawa
Douglas, Mr. Wm. M.	64 South Drive
Drynan, Mrs. J. W.	74 Lowther Ave.
Duggan, Mrs. W.	134 Riverdale Ave.
Duggan, Mr. W.	134 Riverdale Ave.
Duggan, Mr. T. W.	Brampton, Ont.
Duke, Mr. Henry	Box 1, Walker's Point, Muskoka
Dyer, Mrs. Geo. H.	726 Dovercourt Road
Dykes, Mr. Phillip	307 Lumsden Bldg.
Eaton, Mrs. Annie E.	727 4th Ave., Owen Sound, Ont.
Eby, Mr. H. D.	35 Cluny Ave.
Edwards, Mr. Thomas	1110 St. Clair Ave. West
Edwards, Mr. Wm., Jr.	265 Bain Ave.
Eccles, Mr. Wm.	90 McGill St.
Elliott, Mrs. W. J.	57 Walmer Road
Emerson, Mrs. Agnes	Box 454, Paris, Ont.
Ernst, Mrs. H. A.	New Hamburg, Ont.
Evans, Miss A. L.	Trenton, Ont.
Eves, Mr. W. H.	222 Montreal St., Kingston
Falls, Mrs. Harvey S.	"Wendover," Simcoe, Ont.
Farrell, Mr. R. J.	Craig and Center St., Ottawa
Ferguson, Mr. W. T.	85 John St., Smith Falls, Ont.
Ferguson, Mr. W. H.	20 Fenwick Ave.
Fetheringham, Mr. John H.	Islington, Ont.
Fice, Mr. C. E.	52 Lascelles Blvd.
Fisk, Mr. H. J.	150 Beverley St.
Fleming, Mr. Wm. G.	154 Sydenham St., London
Fletcher, Mr. A. Herbert	Bowmanville
Flett, Mr. Frank	195 Sherman St., South Hamilton, Ont.
Fleury, Mr. H. W.	Aurora, Ont.
Fox, Mr. Wm. Claud	119 Glen Road
Fox, Mrs. Wm. Claud	119 Glen Road
Foxton, Mr. Robt.	71 Hiawatha Ave.
Foxton, Mr. T. C.	45 Hiawatha Ave.
Foy, Mrs. J. J.	Mississauga Road, Port Credit, Ont.
Frizell, Miss M. E.	9 Webster Ave.
Galbraith, Miss Marie	4 Aberdeen Club, Bain Ave.
Galbraith, Miss Mildred	4 Aberdeen Club, Bain Ave.
Gilchrist, Mrs. J.	2165 Dufferin St.
Gilmore, Mrs. Thomas	171 St. George St.
Gillies, Mr. D. B.	41 Dinnick Crescent
Glassco, Mrs. M. T.	43 Robinson, Hamilton, Ont.
Given, Mrs. H. B.	381 Lansdowne Ave.

Given, Mrs. H. B.	381 Lansdowne Ave.
Godfrey, Mrs. J. M.	72 Lowther Ave.
Godson, Miss Ethel	80 Avenue Road
Godson, Mr. Lionel	80 Avenue Road
Goldsworthy, Mr. E. J.	60 Blackthorne Ave
Gordon, Mrs. W. H. Lockart	221 George St.
Gow, Dr. George	19 Chestnut Park Road
Gowland, Mr. Wm. C.	140 Evelyn Cres.
Graham, Mrs. R. P. D.	382 Glenlake Ave.
Grainger, Mr. E.	1360 Yonge St.
Grant, Mr. A. E.	Woodstock, Ont.
Gray, Mrs. W. T.	High St., Port Credit
Gray, Mr. W. T.	High St., Port Credit
Green, Mrs. F. L.	Greenwood, Ont.
Green, Mr. F. L.	Greenwood, Ont.
Greening, Mrs. Wm.	51 Dunvegan Road
Grier, Mr. Archie	R.R. 1, Mansfield, Ont.
Guest, Mr. A. E.	212 King St. West
Gundrey, Mr. John T.	40 Barrington Ave.
Hague, Mr. Thos.	Smith's Falls, Ont.
Harcourt, Miss	179 Poplar Plains Rd.
Hardy, Mrs. James	324 Spadina Road
Hargrave, Mrs. Walter	180 Wychwood Ave.
Hargreaves, Mr. John	35 Pinewood Ave.
Harkness, Mr. A. H.	185 Glencairn Ave.
Harling, Mr. R. Dawson	106 Springhurst Ave.
Harper, Mr. W. E.	14 Albany Ave.
Harston, Mrs. W. A.	419 Palmerston Blvd.
Harvey, Mr. J.	Exeter, Ont.
Harvey, Mr. J.	18 Wright Ave.
Hay, Mrs. Edward	43 Castle Frank Road
Hay, Miss	43 Castle Frank Road
Hay, Mrs. John D.	43 St. George St.
Hayes, Mr. R. T.	No. 1 Mt. Pleasant, St. John, N.B.
Hedgcock, Mr. Henry	482 Roxton Road
Heap, Mr. Wm.	Wallaceburg, Ont.
Hellmuth, Mrs. I. F.	"Strathallan," Allandale, Ont.
Hellstrom, Mr. Jean	201 Jarvis St.
Hemstock, Mr. R.	Cedar St., Whitby
Henderson, Miss E.	Dundas, Ont.
Henderson, Mrs. Joseph	155 Crescent Road
Henderson, Mr. Joseph	155 Crescent Road
Henderson, Mrs. T. B.	88 Spadina Road
Henderson, Mrs. Percy	"Purbrook," Snowdon Ave.
Henniger, Mr. M. G.	Smith Falls
Hepburn, Mr. Thos.	Preston, Ont.
Higham, Mr. H. C.	18 Lincoln Ave.
Hill, The Rev. Canon G. E.	Goderich
Hillary, Miss H.	90 Millwood Rd.
Hinman, Mr. H. R.	92 South Drive
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Hodgson, Miss L.	18 Foxbar Rd.

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Houston, Mrs. Stewart	15 Washington St.
Howatt, Miss Olga	24 Aberdeen Club, Bain Ave.
Hughes, Mr. A. H.	20 Herbert St.
Hughes, Mr. Chas. C.	57 Simpson Ave.
Hulbig, Mr. Frank M.	34 Binscarth Road
Hunt, Mrs. E.	3307 Yonge St.
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Jeffery, Mrs. John	78 Warren Road
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Johnstone, Mrs. E. F. B.	64 Bernard Ave.
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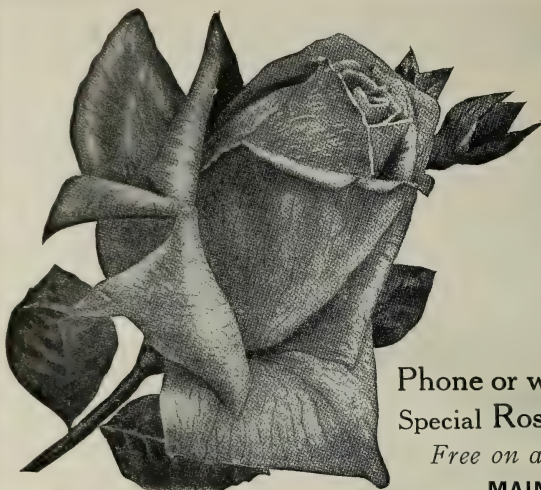
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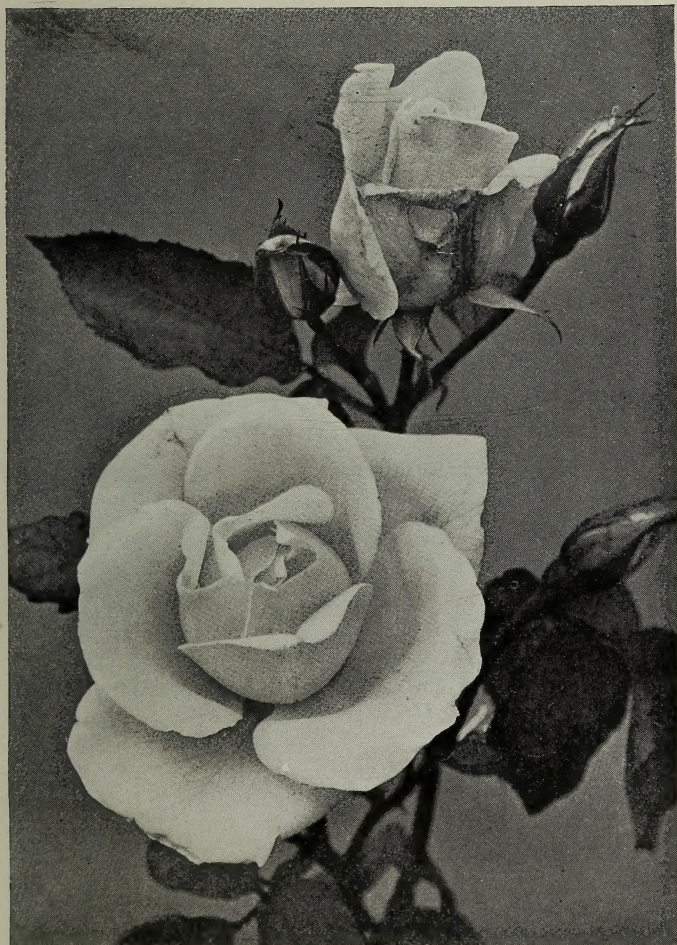
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